

THE
Nonconformist.


THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XII.—NEW SERIES, No. 350.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1852.

PRICE 6d.

CHRISTIAN EMIGRATION TO AUSTRALIA.

 THE Committee formed for the purpose of promoting Christian Emigration to Port Phillip, beg to announce that they have made arrangements for that splendid First Class Ship "HYDERABAD," 1,000 Tons Burden, CAPTAIN CASTLE, which will sail from the East India Dock, Blackwall, on the 28th of AUGUST. Every particular in a prospectus, which can be had on application to the Secretary, Mr. WILLIAM WOOD, 2, Fountain-place, City-road, London, by enclosing a stamped and directed envelope.

The "Hyderabad" is seven feet three 'tween decks.

OPENING OF KINGSLAND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

THE above Place will be Opened for Public Worship on Thursday, August 5th. The Hon. and Rev. B. W. NOEL, M.A., will preach in the Morning at Eleven, and the Rev. Dr. HALLEY, of Manchester, at half-past Six. The Friends will dine in the New School Rooms at Two o'clock. Mr. Alderman WIRE in the Chair. On Sabbath, August 8th, the Rev. Dr. HALLEY will preach at a quarter to Eleven; The Rev. THOMAS AVELING, minister of the place, at Three; and the Rev. J. C. HARRISON, of Camden-town, at half-past Six.

Collections will be made at all the Services.

JUBILEE OF THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION.

AT a MEETING of the MINISTERS, SUPERINTENDENTS, SECRETARIES, and REPRESENTATIVES of the SUNDAY-SCHOOLS connected with the FOUR LONDON AUXILIARY SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNIONS, held at SURREY CHAPEL SCHOOL-ROOMS, upon entering on the FIFTIETH YEAR of the SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION, on the 15th day of JULY, 1852, W. B. GURNEY, Esq., in the Chair.

Moved by the Rev. J. Sherman; seconded by J. Nisbet, Esq.;
1. Resolved:—"That in reviewing the progress of the Sunday-School Union, this meeting feels called upon thankfully to acknowledge the kind Providence which has watched over the Institution, and made it the means of so greatly extending and improving the Sunday-school system, while the disinterestedness and absence of denominational partialities which have characterised its proceedings, entitle it to the warmest sympathy and support of Evangelical Christians of all denominations."

Moved by the Rev. Dr. Campbell; seconded by Mr. H. Althaus;

2. Resolved:—"That this meeting considers, that the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Society should be celebrated by some suitable memorial—a memorial that should be itself instrumental in increasing the usefulness of the Union—that it is therefore desirable to erect a building for the following purposes; viz.—

1st. To provide accommodation for the Libraries of circulation and reference, which are now made use of by upwards of 600 teachers, at a Nominal Subscription of 1s. per annum.

2nd. To accommodate the classes which meet weekly to prepare the lessons to be taught on the following Lord's-day.

3rd. To enable the teachers of London to meet for occasional conference, or to receive instruction by means of Lectures.

4th. To secure enlarged space for the increasing business of the Union."

Moved by the Rev. W. Leask; seconded by Mr. C. Reed;

3. Resolved:—"That a Subscription be forthwith opened for the purpose of carrying out the above object, and that it is hereby respectfully and earnestly recommended to all Ministers, Churches, and Congregations, and especially to the Auxiliaries and Country Unions, and the teachers and friends of Sunday-schools throughout the country, to aid the same by quarterly collections in the Schools on the last Lord's-day in the months of August, November, February, and May next, and by every other means in their power."

Moved by Rev. W. Walters, New Park-street Chapel; seconded by Mr. W. Groser;

4. Resolved:—"That this meeting offers its congratulations to W. B. Gurney, Esq., who has so long and ably filled in succession the offices of Secretary, Treasurer, and President of the Society, upon his entry on the fiftieth year of his labours, and presents its very cordial thanks to him for such services, and for his conduct in the chair this evening."

Moved by the Rev. J. Sherman; seconded by Mr. P. Jackson;

5. Resolved:—"That the thanks of this meeting be presented to Thomas Thompson, Esq., for so kindly presiding after Mr. Gurney retired."

Nearly £700 was subscribed at the meeting, chiefly by Members of the Committee. Donations towards the object are earnestly solicited from the friends of the rising generation. A detailed list of the subscribers will shortly appear.

W. H. WATSON, } Secretaries.
P. JACKSON, }
B. LATIER, }
W. GROSER, }

60, Paternoster-row.

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CLASSES of every profession and business, and all others who wish to provide for their Wives or Families in case of their premature decease, or for THEMSELVES in advancing years.

THE OAK MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE AND LOAN COMPANY, an institution founded on equitable and sound principles, and especially framed to accommodate persons of moderate incomes, who have not the means of accumulating money, has recently been ESTABLISHED under the auspices of the Right Hon. the Earl of Hardwick, Postmaster-General. —Prospectuses and further information may be obtained, by applying personally, or addressing a letter, to WILLIAM SWINEY, Esq., Actuary and Secretary to the Company, 49, Moorgate-street, London.

Active and Influential persons wanted.

HANSERD KNOLLYS SOCIETY.

THE Council of the above Society being desirous of making up complete sets of their Works, will be happy to give full price (viz., 5s. 3d. each) for copies of Vol. I. Tracts on Liberty of Conscience, if in good condition and forwarded free of expense to the Baptist Mission House, 33, Moorgate-street, London.

N.B.—Vol. VIII., being the second volume of the Dutch Martyrology, is nearly ready for the press.

Subscribers who have not paid their fourth subscription are earnestly requested to do so immediately.

G. W. FISHBOURNE, Secretary.

VOLUNTARY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION, Instituted for the TRAINING OF TEACHERS, and the Establishment of Schools for Popular Instruction, apart from all State aid or interference.

THE COMMITTEE hereby give notice, that there being Vacancies in their Normal Training Schools for Young MEN and WOMEN, they are open to receive applications from such young persons as are desirous of becoming Teachers.

Applications to be made to the Secretaries, 7, Walworth-place, Walworth-road, June, 1852.

DOUGLAS ALLPORT, Hon. Sec.

TO FEMALE TEACHERS.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a FEMALE TEACHER to take charge of a Day School, composed of Children between three and eleven years of age. Application should only be made by persons well qualified to conduct such a School, and whose personal piety is of the first order. Salary, £30 per annum.

Apply personally, or by letter, to the Rev. T. D. Worrall, Baptist Minister, Atherton, near Manchester.

A YOUNG PERSON, respectfully connected, is desirous of obtaining a Situation as HOUSEKEEPER in a small Tradesman's Family, or any other responsible situation of a similar description.

Address.—J. W. S., 244, Shoreditch.

THE FRIENDS of a YOUNG LADY are desirous of obtaining an ENGAGEMENT for her in some serious Family, or in some Preparatory School (in the vicinity of London), where she could assist in the care and Education of very Young Children. Salary not an object, but a genial sphere where she might do and obtain some good.

Address "S," care of Mr. Street, 11, Serle-street, Lincoln's-Inn.

WANTED Immediately, in a highly respectable

ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, in the neighbourhood of London, a Lady or Gentleman, competent to teach Music, French, the elements of Latin, and the usual branches of an English Education. A member of a Congregational church would be preferred.

Application, stating age, qualifications, salary expected, and references, to be made by letter, post-paid, to J. V. S. HANDS's Library, Clapham, Surrey.

THE HOT WEATHER—ECONOMICAL LUXURIES.

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CHAMPAGNE, 40s. and upwards.

For Cash.

W. WHITAKER, WINE MERCHANT,

24, CRUTCHED FRIARS, CITY.

AT an Extraordinary General Meeting of the

HOPE LIFE ASSURANCE AND HONESTY GUARANTEE SOCIETY, duly convened, and held within their

Offices, at No. 4, Princes-street, Bank of England, on Wednesday, the 21st July, 1852, at the hour of one o'clock, HENRY

MORGAN VANE, Esq., in the chair,

It was unanimously resolved:—

That henceforth the number of directors shall be increased

from ten to twelve, and that

Henry Philip Hope, Esq., Official Assignee, District Bank-

ruptcy Court, L.C., and Dr. Thomas Wheelwright, M.D.,

of Lower Phillimore-place, Kensington, London, be

elected members of the present board.

It was proposed by JOHN STEWART, Esq., seconded by JAMES

COBBATT, Esq., and unanimously resolved:—

That the best thanks of the members are due and hereby sincerely accorded to the Board of Directors and General Manager, for the unparalleled success which has accrued to the Society by their judicious and zealous management.

It was proposed by EDWARD JOHNSON, Esq., M.D., seconded

by JOHN SHOVE, Esq., and carried by acclamation:—

That the warm acknowledgments of this meeting be made

to H. M. Vane, Esq., the Chairman of the Board of

Management, for the very able, lucid, and cheering state-

ment rendered by him of the Society's affairs.

By Order,

HENRY CHRISTOPHER EIFFE,

London, 21st July, 1852. General Manager.

A PUBLIC MEETING will be held in ST. MARTIN'S HALL, LONG ACRE, on MONDAY next, AUGUST 2nd, to commemorate the anniversary of the Emancipation of the Negroes of the West Indies. GEORGE THOMPSON, Esq.; F. W. KELLOGG, of the United States; W. WELLS BROWN, fugitive slave; Rev. WM. DOUGLASS [coloured], of the United States; and others, will address the meeting.

Chair to be taken at SEVEN o'clock precisely.

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1. The great advantages of this Public Institution may be obtained upon terms not exceeding those of respectable Private Schools.

2. Accurate study of the Languages, Ancient and Modern, and of Mathematics, forms the basis of the Education given at Mill-Hill. Energetic attention is also paid to all those other departments of learning which enable a man to sustain a useful and honourable position in society.

3. The religious superintendence of the School is confided to a Chaplain, and the greatest pains are taken to instil into the minds of the boys right religious principles, and high and noble aspirations.

4. The excellence of this Education has now been tested by forty-five years' experience. Some of the present ornaments of the Bench, the Bar, and the Senate,—many Professors in our Universities and Colleges,—and hundreds of men usefully and influentially engaged in professional and mercantile pursuits, were once Mill-hill boys.

5. During the past nine years, about Fifty Pupils have matriculated at the London University, all in the first division, of whom many have proceeded to take degrees, and successfully competed for honours. Annual Exhibitions are awarded to those who have thus distinguished themselves.

6. The remarkable salubrity of the School's situation is a fact established both by experience and scientific testimony.

7. House Committees make frequent periodical visits, and pay minute attention to all questions affecting the comfort and happiness of the Pupils.

8. The SECOND SESSION for 1852 will commence on the 2nd of August; and application for Admission of Pupils may be made to any Member of the Committee, or to the officers of the School, by whom also full information will be readily given.

COLONIAL COFFEE, CHOP, AND DINING-ROOMS,

78, LOMBARD-STREET (near the Bank).

J. MARSHALL confidently assures those

who may patronize this establishment that they will uniformly be furnished with articles of the choicest quality, and on economical terms, with comfortable and airy rooms. Hot Joists from Twelve till Six. Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, and Homoeopathic Cocoa, always ready. The whole of the Daily and Evening Papers, together with the *Nonconformist*, *Patriot*, *New Zealand Gazette*, and *Australian News*, taken in, as well as the *Electric Review*, *Christian Spectator*, and other Monthly Publications. Omnibuses pass every minute for all parts of London.

SUMMER FASHIONS FOR 1852.

MESSRS. VYSE respectfully solicit the

nobility, gentry, and public, to inspect their entirely new stock of SUMMER MILLINERY, which they confidently trust will be honoured with the approbation of their numerous

patronesses for its elegance and cheapness. Messrs. Vyse are also desirous of drawing attention to their Leghorn and Tuscan Bonnets, particularly fashionable for the present season, and for which their house has been so long pre-eminently celebrated.

Ladies visiting their Establishment will find a fixed price attached to every article.—Messrs. VYSE, 30, LUDGATE-STREET, ST. PAUL'S.

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should be used in preference to any other; it is patronized by the most eminent medical men in London, and considered by them the most nutritious imported. It is extensively used in the families of the Nobility and Gentry; it bears the signature of A. S. PLUMBE, 3, All-place, Great All-place.

Sold also by Snow, Paternoster-row; Williams, Moorgate-street; Ford, Islington; Morgan, Sloane-street; Medes, Camberwell; Poulton, Hackney; Bromfield, Conduit-street; Greenwell, Queen's-terrace, St. John's Wood, and others.

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THIS unrivalled production continues to give the same satisfaction as when first introduced by SARL and SONS, 18 years ago. From its intrinsic value, and brilliant appearance, it has surpassed all other substitutes for solid silver. A new and magnificent stock has just been completed for the present season, to which public inspection is respectfully invited. It comprises SPOONS and FORKS, CORNER DISHES and COVERS, DISH COVERS, EPERGNEs and CANDELABRAS with Beautiful Figures and Classical Designs, TEA and COFFEE EQUIPAGES, CRUT FRAMES, CAKE BASKETS, CANDLETICKS, SALVERS, TEA TRAYS, DECANTER STANDS, LIQUEUR FRAMES, TEA URNS and KETTLES, SOUP and SAUCE TUREENS, with every article requisite for the Dinner, Tea, or Breakfast Service. Pamphlets, containing drawings and prices of all the articles, gratis, and sent postage free to all parts of the kingdom. Any article may be had separately as a sample.

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	Gold Cases and Dials.	Silver Cases.
Watches of the Horizontal make, jewelled in four holes, main-taining power, 1st size	£ 20 0	£ 18 0
Do, 2nd size	£ 18 0	£ 16 0
Do, 3rd size	£ 16 0	£ 14 0
Patent lever movements, detached escapements, jewelled in four of six holes, 2nd size	£ 20 0	£ 18 0
Ditto, with the flat fashionable style, with the most highly-finished movements, jewelled in 10 extra holes, 3rd size	£ 14 0	£ 12 0

A written warranty for accurate performance is given with every watch, and a twelve-months' trial allowed. A very extensive and splendid assortment of fine gold neck-chains; charged according to the weight of sovereigns.
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Life Assurance, Annuities, and Endowments. Payments taken monthly as well as quarterly, &c. Policies indisputable, save in cases of fraud. Arrangements can be made with this Office to prevent the loss of a policy where the assured is unable, from temporary embarrassment, to keep up the payments.

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Guarantee policies for fidelity of trust, in combination with Life Insurance, granted at little more than the simple rate for ordinary Life Policies.

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Proposals for Life, Fidelity Guarantee, and Loan, with every other information, may be obtained of the Secretary, at the Society's Office, to whom, likewise, persons desirous of being appointed Agents in London or provincial towns are requested to apply either personally or by letter.

By order,

THOMAS BALLANTYNE, Secretary.

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Baron Liebig to Mr. Allsopp.

"The specimens of your Pale Ale sent to me afforded me another opportunity of confirming its valuable qualities. I am myself an admirer of this beverage, and my own experience enables me to recommend it in accordance with the opinion of the most eminent English physicians, as a very agreeable and efficient tonic, and as a general beverage both for the invalid and the robust."
"Glessen, May 6."

ALLSOPP'S PALE or BITTER ALE may be obtained in Casks of all sizes from the Brewery, Burton-on-Trent; and from the under-mentioned Branch Establishments:—

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At either of which places a list of respectable parties who supply the Beer in Bottles (and also in Casks at the same prices as from the Brewery) may at any time be seen.

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POPE and COMPANY beg respectfully to invite attention to the present advantageous time to purchase Teas; the great depression in the market produced by excessive importations, enables them to offer a better quality at the annexed prices than at any previous period.

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Rough flavoured Black 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.
Strong full-bodied Pekoe flavoured Black 3s. 8d.
Best Congou, highly recommended 4s. 0d.
Fine rich Pekoe flavoured Souchong, brisk, full flavour, and strong 4s. 4d.

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Strong, fresh pale-leaf Gunpowder 5s. 0d.
Good useful strong Young Hyson 4s. 0d.
Finest rich strong burnt ditto 5s. 0d.
Best Gunpowder imported, close twisted, round leaf, rich, delicate flavour 5s. 8d.

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In this article we have long stood pre-eminent for supplying the best that can be obtained, at very reduced prices.

Ceylon, sound whole berry 10d. and 9s. 11d.
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MANUFACTURER, and MANUFACTURER of the PATENT METALLIC WICK and COMPOSITE CANDLES, and CANDLE LAMPS in every Form and Variety.

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	s. d.
Fontaine's Best Composite Candles (No. 1)	0 8 per lb.
Fontaine's Composite Candles (No. 2)	0 4 do.
Fontaine's Mid-size Three's, 2 Wicks	0 7 do.
Fontaine's Patent Metallic Wick Candles	0 6 do.
Fontaine's Chamber Candles, 18 in a Box	0 9 per box
Fontaine's 7-hour Night Lights, 12 in a Box	0 6 do.
Best Store Candles	0 4 per lb.
Finest Wax Wick Moulds	0 5 do.
Fontaine's very best Mottled Soap	0 4 do.
Fontaine's finest Pale Yellow ditto	0 4 do.
Fontaine's good Hard Yellow ditto	0 4 do.
Fontaine's Dark Securing ditto	0 4 do.

[These Soaps are made of the very best materials, and free from any adulteration, and One Pound will be found in use to do as much washing as 1½ lb. or 1½ lb. of ordinary Soap.]

Pure Scotch Soda, of the finest quality	0 1 do.
The very best Wheat Starch	0 4 do.
The very best Blue ditto	0 4 do.
Good Stone Blue	0 10 do.
The very best ditto	1 2 do.
Finest Mexican Black Lead	0 6 do.
Fine New Mustard	0 6 do.
Superfine ditto	0 10 do.
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THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

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CONTENTS.

ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS:—	
A Half-Century Well Spent	577
"Jenkins" and "Jericho"	577
Dr. Pusey & the Master of the Rolls	578
Repudiation of the Established Church in Canada	578
Religious and Educational Intelligence	579
Correspondence	580
London University	580
THE GENERAL ELECTION:—	
The New House of Commons	581
Changes of Parties	581
Middlesex	581
Notabilia of the Late Contests	583
Ireland	584
POSTSCRIPT:—	
Speech by Sir J. Graham	585
The General Election	585
POLITICAL:—	
Summary	586
The Thumbcrew Adapted to Modern Times	586
The Tamworth Statue	587
Election Notes.—X	587
How to Repair Defeat	588
The Excursion Train	588
The Emigration Swindle	588
The Press & the Elections	588
Europe and America	589
Law and Police	591
Science and Art	592
Literature	593
Gleanings	594
Money Market, &c.	594

ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

A HALF-CENTURY WELL SPENT.

GENTLE reader, we ask leave—and, presuming on your good nature, take it, without waiting the formality of a reply—to exchange, this week, the athletics, for what may be not inaptly designated the æsthetics, of Christian willinghood. We are not going, however, on laying down the pen of controversy, to vent upon it any cant vituperations. We shall not affect grief at the necessity we feel of using it. It is one of the appointed instruments of Providence for cutting a roadway to the higher peaks of truth, through the dense underwood of ignorance and prejudice, and he who makes a right use of it, does an unthankful but important service to mankind. No! we shall not rail at our calling, especially as there are many who will be too happy to do it for us—but, suspending for the nonce our ordinary routine of labour in the rough enterprise of pioneering the way to a glorious consummation, we turn aside, not without pleasure, to refresh our spirits and recruit our energies, by looking on the triumphs of other workmen. It will be to us as rest to the weary, as hope to the anxious, as strength to the toil-worn, to gaze upon the ample and rich expanse of beneficial results which have rewarded diligence, perseverance, and disinterested zeal, in another, but, nevertheless, a kindred department of activity and self-sacrifice.

There are some—not many amongst our readers, we hope—whose visages will, almost unconsciously to themselves, be twisted into a sneer at the mention of Sunday-schools. If we had any such before us at this moment, we should be tempted to address them with earnestness bordering on solemnity—"Gentlemen," we should say, "this is no fitting subject for contempt. Think what you will of the Sunday-school system, it has become too vast a thing for ridicule. It is a power in this country of ours—a power which may enter into the presence of governments and legislatures without being abashed. It is doing an amount of work, which, rough and unfinished though it be, can compete successfully enough with State undertakings. It is exerting upon society a moral influence which it were the blindest bigotry to overlook. How much it has already contributed to make us the people that we are—how much it promises to do for the general elevation of the masses—it would, perhaps, be a vain attempt to calculate. We shall indulge in no extravagances of speculation. But this we say, that no conclusion could be so utterly beside the mark as that, which would assign to the Sunday-school system a place of comparative insignificance. Whether you regard it as, on the whole, productive of good or of evil, you cannot, at any rate, laugh at the scale of its operations. It would be the sheerest affectation, or the grossest ignorance on your part, to set it down as an agency too trifling to be taken into account. Interpret it as you will, it is a 'great fact'—perhaps one of the greatest, one of the most significant facts, of our times and country."

On Tuesday, July 13th, the Sunday-school

Union, having entered upon the fiftieth year of its existence, held a conference of the ministers, superintendents, secretaries, and representatives of the Sunday-schools connected with the four London auxiliaries of the Union. They met in the spacious school-room adjoining Surrey Chapel, in pursuance of a resolution, passed at the last annual meeting, to celebrate the Jubilee of the Union, by raising a fund for the purpose of erecting in the metropolis a building suited to the enlarged operations and increasing wants of the institution. Besides the President of the association, William Brodie Gurney, Esq., there were present only two other gentlemen who took part in the formation of the society—James Nisbet, Esq., and Thomas Thompson, Esq., of Poundsford-park. The object contemplated by this interesting organization was "the improvement and extension of Sunday-schools, conducted on evangelical principles, of all denominations, without interfering in their management." "This purpose," we are told, "it has carried out, by grants of money in aid of the erection of school-rooms in various parts of the country; by grants of books to schools in the British colonies, and in foreign parts; by furnishing libraries to schools at about one-third of cost prices; by holding conferences of Sunday-school teachers, and paying visits to schools at the invitation of the managers and teachers; by promoting the delivery of lectures on the principles and methods of tuition; and, lastly, by the publication of elementary and instructive works for schools, at reduced prices; prize essays, and magazines and notes to aid teachers in the study of their lessons."

That the Union has not laboured in vain—and hard and unremitting labour the conductors of it have undergone—may be partly judged from the following facts. In the year 1812, the Union being then just nine years old, it was computed that in London and its immediate vicinity some 4,000 teachers were engaged every Sunday in giving gratuitous instruction to about 40,000 poor children. The figures now stand as follows—681 schools, 13,220 teachers, and 138,891 scholars. Nor is it in the metropolis only that this rapid expansion has taken place. It is estimated that there are in this country at the present moment upwards of 200,000 Sunday-school teachers, and more than 2,000,000 Sunday-school scholars. The Union has not contented itself with merely extending the machinery of Sunday-school teaching; it has also succeeded in greatly raising the quality of the instruction thus given; and a glance at its publications will suffice to show that its aim is to make the system over which it watches as effective a religious teacher of the young as possible. If ever association could show a fair title to a jubilee fund, the Sunday-school Union can; and if ever confidence might exist that such a fund will be wisely spent, it may be felt, we sincerely believe, in this instance. We say this with the more cheerfulness and emphasis, because, in some matters not affecting Sunday-school management, but regarded by us as of very serious moment, many of the gentlemen who conduct the affairs of the Union do not see things as they present themselves to our view.

Gentle reader, ponder, for an instant, the broad facts set forth in the above statement. *Two millions of the children of the poor under Sunday-school instruction!* Now, make any reasonable abatement you will on the score of inefficient teaching; set down the knowledge communicated at the lowest possible figure representative of worth; regard it, if you please, as necessarily scanty, elementary, and incomplete; there yet remains an incalculable amount of positive good. The undisciplined habits of these children are brought, if only once a week, under some kind of government; their mental faculties are exercised, however slightly; they acquire some notion of order; they are put into close contact with minds more cultivated than their own; their attention is called to moral and religious truths and duties; conscience is more or less appealed to, and stimulated into play; a feeling of veneration towards superiors, the groundwork of the religious sentiment, is, to some extent, excited; and, no doubt,

in more instances than it would be possible to compute, a bias towards a higher than a merely animal existence is imparted. Well! the sum total of results produced by this process, carried on upon such an immense mass of materials, cannot be small. The degree of elevation effected by this machinery year by year may be almost inappreciable—but it is to be borne in mind that it is the elevation of a whole people. When a continent is spoken of, the annual rise of its surface to the extent of a half-inch only, is an important and pregnant phenomenon.

Two hundred thousand teachers occupied every Sunday in the self-denying, but self-rewarding, work, of gratuitously imparting instruction to the poor. Aye! that will bear thinking on. There must be no trivial amount of benevolent impulse here. The work is not attractive. It admits of little variety. There is nothing showy in its effects. To most of the teachers thus employed, Sunday rest would be a grateful relief from six days' toil; and the fresh air, or social converse, or the pleasant book enjoyed in quietude, would be far more grateful in themselves than the crowded school-room, and, perhaps, ill-washed and ill-mannered children. Yet are there two hundred thousand true philanthropists, who deliberately prefer to forego, one day in every seven, selfish gratification for the advantage of the comparatively friendless. Two hundred thousand! A pretty fair nucleus this of national morality. Say that their motives are mixed. Of course they are; but then, looking at the kind of work done, and the steady perseverance displayed in the doing of it, who will pretend to say that those of an unworthy character have the preponderance? Reflect again, on the high formative influence exerted upon this noble army of patriots by their Sunday engagements. Most of them are passing the interval which separates incipient adolescence from settled married life, and during that critical interval are learning to take care, not for their own things only, but also for the things of others. To this fact we attribute much of that interest in the condition of the poor which is a peculiar and most gratifying characteristic of present times. Certain it is, however, that Sunday-school teachers constitute everywhere the most zealous, active, and uniformly consistent friends of every movement having social, political, or religious progress for its object. They are the very marrow of English society. They constitute our main ground of hope for the future. They radiate a salubrious moral influence in every direction. They help amazingly to counterpoise the hard, money-getting spirit of the age. They are an element of our national greatness which, if withdrawn, would leave us a defenceless prey to the most debasing selfishness and to rapid deterioration. In doing good, they get good. In striving to raise others, they elevate themselves. Their "work of faith and labour of love" exercises and develops the best faculties of our nature. Give them, ungrudgingly, the honour which is their due!

Give them, likewise, such assistance as they may fairly ask, and you can readily confer. Let this Jubilee fund bear testimony to this country's recognition and appreciation of their worth! Well have they "borne the heat and burden of the day"—make their afternoon pleasant and honourable to them! They ask but for greater means of usefulness. They ought not—are we too confident in predicting?—they will not, ask in vain. Voluntaryism must cheer on voluntaryism. Givers and workers must go hand in hand.

"JENKINS" AND "JERICO."

"They may blow the Paritan blast for many a day, but the walls of Jericho will take no heed."—*Morning Post*.

[We have received the following *jeu d'esprit* from a Bradford correspondent, in reference to the article on the ecclesiastical results of the general election extracted from the *Morning Post* in our last number. It will be seen that our contemporary is as unhappy in the choice of his metaphors as of his facts. We are not sanguine enough to imagine that the blast of "A Ram's Horn" will overturn the *Post*, but his light artillery will,

we hope, help to increase our confidence in principles, the assailants of which are obliged to have recourse to misstatements of facts, and far fetched, as well as ludicrous, illustrations to support their views.]

So it is "Jericho" is it, "Jenkins?" Almost a pity you should go so far out of your way as to meddle with Scripture: as you have done so, however, and seem disposed for once in your life to be figurative, you will, perhaps, allow me to remind you, or rather, perhaps, to inform you, of every passage in that book where "Jericho" is mentioned. The first, then, is in the second chapter of Joshua, and takes up the whole of it. Just lay the Court Circular down, Jeames, and read it. The first verse is, "And Joshua, the son of Nun, sent out of Shittim two men to spy secretly, saying, Go view the land, even Jericho." (You speak of two who are sent.) But I cannot quote all the chapter, these are the two last verses: "So the men returned, and descended from the mountain, and passed over, and came to Joshua, the son of Nun, and told him all things that befel them. And they said unto Joshua, Truly the Lord hath delivered into our hands all the land; for even all the inhabitants of the country do faint because of us." Turn then, Jeames, to the sixth chapter and first verse: "Now Jericho was strictly shut up, because of the children of Israel: none went out, and none came in. And the Lord said unto Joshua, See, I have given into thine hand Jericho, and the king thereof, and the mighty men of valour." And then you know we are told not how the walls "take heed" (no, Jenkins, if walls did that, they might set some of us an example), but how they fall down. Yes, and the *Morning Post* of that day, if there had been such a thing in the city, would have said as the sound of the horns were heard without the walls, in its own singularly vigorous and graphic style, "They may blow their Puritan blast for many a day, but the walls of Jericho will take no heed;" that, too, while they had been tottering, and falling, and burying the said *Morning Post* in their ruins. But, perhaps, you will turn to the chapter; the last verse but one says, "Cursed be the man before the Lord that riseth up and buildeth this city Jericho." Then the next time it is mentioned is in the next chapter, but as nothing is said of it, only that "Joshua sent men from Jericho to Ai," we will look on to the next. That, then, is in the 24th chapter and the 11th verse, where Joshua reminds the Israelites (the people of God, who had blown a blast round the city, and into whose hands it had been given), "Ye went over Jordan, and came unto Jericho. And the men of Jericho fought against you, the Amorites, and the Perizzites, and the Canaanites, and the Hittites, and the Girgashites, the Hivites, and the Jebusites; and I delivered them into your hand." How that reminds one of the *Derbyites*, and *Peelites*, and *Puseyites*, of the present day, without insinuating, of course, that the *Morning Post* belongs to any of them, and especially the last. But when you have thought over this, Jeames, you may turn to the 1st of Kings, 16th chapter and the last verse, where we are told that Hiel the Bethelite did build Jericho, but very specially reminded that this was in the days of Ahab, who made a grove, "and did more to provoke the Lord God of Israel to anger than all the kings of Israel that were before him." The next time it is referred to is in the 2nd book of Kings, 2nd chapter and 4th verse, where we find that as the city has fallen into better hands, the character of its population is improved, and instead of the Amorites, &c., we have the sons of the Prophets. The next three passages are in the 2nd of Kings xxv. 5; Jeremiah xxxix. 6, and lli. 8; but all point to one event, and nearly, if not precisely, in the same words; namely, to the Chaldeans overtaking Zedekiah on the plains of Jericho. Turn, then, Jeames, to Luke x. 30, and there it is named again, for "a certain man went down from Jerusalem to Jericho, and fell among thieves." And then for our encouragement to persevere in a good work, in spite of the sneers and ridicule of the ignorant and foolish, or ill-behaved, the Apostle assures us in Hebrews xi. 30, that "by faith the walls of Jericho fell down." Yes! and that faith, Jenkins, little as you may know about it, is just what some among those who are blowing the blast around the walls of your Jericho now have, and they believe, too, that it is no less powerful now than it was then. And now, Jenkins, so far as I remember, they are all the passages in which Jericho is mentioned. No, now I think of it, there is another, and just turn to it and read it now, please, you will find it in the 1st of Chronicles, 19th chapter, and 5th verse, also 2nd of Samuel, 10th, and 5th, I believe; and before you presume to take liberties again with such men as Edward Miall, John Rustace Giles, and John Burnet, of whom you know so little; and above all with the Scriptures, of which, I am sorry to find, you know still less; just take the counsel David gives, and "tarry at Jericho till your beard is grown." Hoping I shall never find you betraying yourself and your Church again by any such comparisons, which, as your neighbour and friend, Mrs. Malaprop, would say, "are odorous," I am, Jeames, for you and yours

"A RAM'S HORN."

DR. PUSEY AND THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS.

At the request of the Rev. Dr. Pusey, the daily papers have given publicity to a letter addressed by him to Sir John Romilly, calling his attention to the following words in the report of a speech lately delivered by him at Devonport:—"I am strongly opposed to the Roman Catholic religion, and as strongly to the doctrines of that peculiar set of persons commonly called Puseyites, whom I consider more dangerous than open and avowed Roman Catholics."

The Doctor hopes that Sir John did not say this—or, if he did, that he will inquire whether it be "just and equitable" in one holding the office of a judge so to speak; especially as he is judge in a court which would have to try these questions in the last resort. "You have descended from the office of a judge to that of a public accuser. You have implied that certain persons, more or fewer, contemptuously called by my name, firstly teach doctrines which they do not openly avow; and, secondly, that such doctrines are at variance with those of the Church of England." For himself, the Rev. Doctor says:—

I have taught nothing in private which I have not taught openly. I am ready to give public account not only of what I have taught, but of every point of my belief, and practice. I should be glad to do this, in order that it might, if any thought good, be made the subject of a prosecution in an ecclesiastical court. I pledge myself to do this—publicly, fully, distinctly, without reserve—that if you think my teaching on any point not explicit enough for the law to take cognizance of it, it may be more easily tested, whether it is or is not in accordance with the doctrine of the Church of England, I do so because I believe that it would be a relief to many minds to have this question formally settled.

And now, I solemnly call upon you to take one of these three courses:—

1. To disavow or withdraw the words ascribed to you. 2. To sue me in an ecclesiastical court. In this case I will defend myself (without any resort to any legal or technical grounds) simply upon the merits of the case itself. I will interpose no plea which the state of the law might allow me, but simply maintain what I have taught to be in conformity with the doctrine of the Church of England, or agreeable thereto. If you do not, I call upon you and your friends, at least, thirdly, as you respect the principles of justice and honesty, and, much more, as you stand in awe of the Judgment-seat of Christ, in which account is to be given of every idle word, not again to impute to me or to my friends, that our doctrines are not "open or avowed," nor to inflame the people against their pastors by insinuations which you cannot substantiate.

The following is Sir John Romilly's reply:—

July 23,

Sir,—The words you refer to formed part of an answer sent by me to an application from an association of persons at Devonport for my opinion in writing on the subject of certain resolutions passed by them, and which answer was published by them. These words correctly express my opinions. I decline to take either the first or second course suggested by you. With respect to the third, I deny that these words imputed, or that they were intended to impute, to yourself, or to your friends, that your, or that their doctrines are not open or avowed.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
JOHN ROMILLY.

REPUDIATION OF THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH IN CANADA.

The United Presbyterian Church Synod assembled at Toronto, has unanimously passed the following among other resolutions:—

1st. That whereas a certain member of the British Government holding an office, closely connected with this province, is reported to have stated that the Established church of England is also the Established church of her colonies, this synod takes this opportunity of publicly dissenting from said statement, and of declaring that in the colonies of Great Britain no church has ever been recognized by law as the Established church—that, on the contrary, attempts to give exclusive privileges to the Church of England, or any other sect, have been found injurious to the connexion between this and the mother country, and would, in the opinion of this court, be followed by a similar result in Canada; and that as they believe a Parliamentary church to be without foundation in the Word of God, and essentially different from the church of Jesus Christ, they are persuaded that any endeavours on the part of the British Government to thrust such a church on this province would be destructive of the interests of true religion, as well as to the peace and temporal prosperity of this country.

2nd. That this synod admits with regret that in the clergy reserves and rectories, there are some of the elements of an Established church among us, but take this opportunity also of declaring them to be contrary to the principles approved of by God, and the wishes of the people of this country, and that it is still their determination to prosecute every lawful means to have them abolished.

THE INSTITUTION OF AGED CLERGYMEN.—The Rev. S. G. Osborne wrote to the *Times* a few weeks since commenting on the appointment to a populous living of a clergyman beyond the capacity of labour, and therefore merely as an occupier for some one not yet qualified. Mr. Osborne advocated a law authorizing the bishop not to institute such presentees; but has since been informed that that is unnecessary, as the bishop is authorized to inquire into the "age, learning, behaviour, and orders," of parties presented for institution. Still, S. G. Osborne hopes and trusts that in the next session of Parliament, these cases of insult to the whole body of the Church will receive the attention they deserve; that some law will be enacted which will clearly define the duties of the bishops, and save them from any question of their responsibility in the matter.

INCOMES OF ARCHBISHOPS AND BISHOPS.—In a return obtained by Sir B. Hall, and just printed, it appears that the amount of income assigned to the Archbishop of Canterbury is £16,000. In the year 1850-51 the net annual amount received was £22,721 9s. 6d. The annual charge was the whole excess over the income assigned. In 1851, the payments to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners were £526 6s. 4d. In 1852, the payments by the Commissioners were £3,372 6s. 2d. Similar statements are made with respect to the Archbishop of York and the bishops as to their incomes, the net annual sums received, and the payments made to and by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The amount of income assigned or contemplated to the Archbishop of York is £10,000 a-year; to the Bishop of Durham, £8,000; to the Bishop of Bath and Wells, £5,000; to the Bishop of Chester, £4,500; to the Bishop of Chichester, £4,200; to the Bishop of Ely, £5,500; to the Bishop of Hereford, £4,200; to the Bishop of Lichfield, £4,500; to the Bishop of Llandaff, £4,200; to the Bishop of Manchester, £4,200; to the Bishop of Oxford, £5,000; to the Bishop of Peterborough, £4,500; to the Bishop of Ripon, £4,500; to the Bishop of Rochester, £5,000; to the Bishop of Salisbury, £6,000; to the Bishop of St. Asaph, £4,200; to the Bishop of St. David's, £4,500; and to the Bishop of Worcester, £5,000. No specific income was assigned to the see of any archbishop or bishop until after the passing of the act 13th and 14th Victoria, c. 94 (August, 1850). Previously to that date the law required fixed annual payments to be made by the charged, and to the receiving bishops, so calculated as to leave to each of them an average annual income of a specified amount. The archbishops or bishops making or receiving such fixed payments under the provisions of the act 6th and 7th William IV. c. 77, were not liable to pay to the commissioners any surplus, nor to receive payment on account of any deficiency. It is stated that the income-tax is deducted from the payments to and by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

PREPARING FOR CONVOCATION.—The Bishop of Oxford presided on Monday over a meeting of about 200 of the clergy of his diocese, convened to elect two proctors to represent the Order in the Lower House of Convocation, prior to the assembling of Parliament. The bishop addressed the meeting upon the nature and object of the Synod, stating that the two Houses of Convocation are a part of the constitution of the realm, and that at this era in the history of the Church it is of the utmost importance that a revival of this constitutional assembly, as, practically, an ecclesiastical legislature, should be effected. It was in the permission of the Crown to grant a revival, and that permission had been sought of the Crown from the earliest ages. A great object was, that the Church, through the medium of the Convocation, should exhibit new signs of life and energy, guided and restrained by that moderation and forbearance which especially belong to the Christian character. He could read in the countenances of the reverend and learned persons before him a sense of the importance of this crisis; and he need not urge upon them that it was their duty to assist in awakening the Convocation from its trance. The Rev. Henry William Majendie, vicar of Speen, Berkshire, and the Rev. Robert Hussey, B.D., Professor of Ecclesiastical History, were unanimously elected proctors. The Rev. Arthur Isham (rural dean) addressed the meeting in opposition to the principle of reviving the active proceedings in Convocation. The Rev. Robert Monro, the Rev. Dr. Silver, and the Rev. Gibbs W. Jordan, successively spoke on the same side, and with a desire to know what instructions should be given to the proctors as to the sentiments they were to enunciate when representing them in Convocation; but, at the suggestion of the bishop, that polemical discussion should be avoided at this purely electoral meeting, the observations were not persevered in. Professor Hussey expressed his thanks for the confidence placed in him. The Rev. H. W. Majendie was not present.

AN AGEN FLURALIST.—The rectory of All Hallows, Barking, has become vacant by the death of the Rev. S. Johnes Knight, M.A. The late incumbent—the most aged clergyman connected with the metropolis—was instituted in the rectory of All Hallows in 1782, and received from it upwards of £1,000 a year. He also held the rectory of Welwyn, Hertfordshire, worth £700 a year, since 1797. The gross amount netted by the rev. pluralist is upwards of £107,600.

THE STAFF OF THE TITHE-OFFICE.—In this establishment, according to a correspondent of the *Daily News*, there are three commissioners, with salaries of £1,500 a year each. Owing to a personal quarrel among them, one of them never went near the office for three or four years; another is absent about six months in the year, personally superintending a pottery which he possesses in the West of England; and the tithe documents, which have cost the country a million of money, are kept so carelessly that they will shortly be seriously injured, if not wholly destroyed.

FURTHER MENTION OF MR. GLADSTONE.—The new pastor of the Free Episcopal Chapel at Torquay, was to have preached there on Sunday week. This, however, was prevented by a further ecclesiastical document from the Dean of Arches, arising out of and admonishing him to obey the decision of that Court. In consequence of this, Mr. Gladstone did not preach as advertised, nor will he do so till he has taken further legal advice. The mention embraces the whole of "the province of Canterbury;" therefore, includes the diocese of Exeter, in which Mr. Gladstone's new church is situated.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL INTELLIGENCE.

JUBILEE OF THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION.

On Tuesday, the 13th, the Sunday-school Union entered upon the fiftieth year of its existence. It having been resolved, at the last annual meeting, to celebrate that event by raising a fund for the purpose of erecting in the metropolis a building suited to the enlarged operations and increasing wants of the institution, the committee convened a conference of the ministers, superintendents, secretaries, and representatives of the Sunday-schools connected with the four London Auxiliaries of the Sunday-school Union, which was held on the day named, in the school-room adjoining Surrey Chapel. At an early hour, the committee assembled at No. 50, Paternoster-row, for the purpose of offering thanksgiving to Almighty God for the success which had attended the labours of the society, and to implore a blessing upon the celebration of its year of jubilee. In the evening, a company numbering several hundreds sat down to tea, after which the chair was taken by William Brodie Gurney, Esq., President of the society, and who had the honour of founding the Union in the year 1803. Near the chairman were two gentlemen associated with him in that work—Thomas Thompson, Esq., and James Nisbet, Esq. After singing and prayer, the Chairman made a speech, in which he said:—

You have little idea of what Sunday-school instruction was when some of us began it. The system then pursued was to take the children and teach them to read, and, as soon as they had learned to read the Scriptures, they were turned out of the school, to make room for others [hear, and a laugh]—just at a time when an impression might be made for eternity upon their minds. A Sunday-school had been begun in Walworth while I was living in my father's house, under the care of a master of a day-school; but it had not prospered, and a friend, whose name is well known as a promoter of education (Mr. Joseph Fox), who was the means of rescuing the British and Foreign School Society out of the difficulty in which it was placed at one time, myself, and one or two friends, commenced a Sunday-school. We were told we should not get thirty scholars, but we began with 120, and went on to 200 [cheers]. Mr. Nisbet and Mr. Thompson—men who, by the providence of God, have been permitted to enjoy a long life of usefulness and activity in his service, and are here witnessing for God this night—are the only men, besides myself, whom I know of as having been present at the formation of this Union, forty-nine years ago. Its commencement was small, and when the first sermon was preached, by the Rev. George Burder, at the City-road chapel, and when I put into his hand a paper—a statistical statement of the Sunday-schools in London, from which it appeared there were, within seven miles round the city, 21,000 scholars—he said, "I don't believe it; there are not half that number." I told him that the numbers had been taken, and that they were correct. We thought it was a great thing to get that house in Paternoster-row. But times are altered with us. The system is progressing, and we find we must have larger committee-rooms, and a room for lectures; and this is thought to be a convenient and proper season for taking that question up, and rendering the jubilee famous in our history. If we are to have a better house, let us have one that we shall be satisfied with, so that we shall not come forward again in a short time, to solicit more money for its enlargement. I shall be very happy to bear my part. I am sorry that I cannot offer more. I shall be happy to give a hundred guineas [loud cheers].

Mr. Watson, one of the Secretaries of the Union, having read the resolution in virtue of which the Conference had been convened, gave some interesting particulars of the early years of the institution.

The Union pursued its course for nine years without calling any public attention to its proceedings. At length it was considered desirable that this privacy should be no longer continued, and it was determined to invite the teachers and friends of Sunday-schools to a public breakfast on the morning of Wednesday, May 13th, 1812, at the New London Tavern, Cheapside. Breakfast was provided at seven o'clock for two hundred, and the meeting excited great interest. Mr. Marriott, the treasurer, presided. The first resolution was moved by Mr. T. H. Horne, author of the "Introduction to the Critical Study of the Scriptures" [cheers], now the rector of St. Edmund the King, and prebendary of St. Paul's, and seconded by the Rev. Leigh Richmond [loud cheers], the author of the "Dorothy's Daughter." The second resolution was moved by Mr. Thomas James, who had been secretary to the Hampshire Union; afterwards entered into the ministry, and is now the secretary of the Colonial Missionary Society, and was seconded by the Rev. G. Thom. The remaining speakers were Mr. Benjamin Neale, superintendent of the Surrey Chapel School; the Rev. Mr. Frey; Mr. Gurney, our esteemed chairman; and the Rev. Alexander Fletcher. This meeting afforded so much interest to those who were present, that the annual breakfast was continued for many years [hear, hear]. It was removed, in 1815, to the City of London Tavern, in Bishopsgate-street, now the Wesleyan Centenary Hall, where it continued to be held until the year 1832. The attendance largely increased, until at length it exceeded 1,200 [cheers]. The hour for breakfast was altered to six, but the anxiety to be present rendered it necessary to anticipate the hour. Well do I remember being charged by a friend, upon whom I promised to call to accompany a party to the meeting, to remember, that they would not wait for me after four; and between four and five, east, west, north, and south, groups of young, light-hearted youths and maidens were seen wending their way to Bishopsgate-street, to the wonderment of the frequenters of the London markets, who could not imagine why such an unwonted addition was so suddenly made to the early London population [laughter and cheers]. Before five o'clock so great a crowd had assembled round the doors of the tavern, that it became necessary to throw them open for the admission of the people; and, by the time stated for the commencement of breakfast, that meal had been disposed of [laughter]. The meeting of

Exeter Hall led to the discontinuance of these morning breakfasts. The first time on which the Sunday-school Union made use of that noble building was at the celebration of the Jubilee of Sunday-schools, in 1831.

These pleasant reminiscences were drawn out by Mr. Watson to a great length. Among the statistical facts subsequently mentioned were the following:—That the number of children taught in connexion with the Union had increased, since 1812, from 40,000 to 138,891, the teachers, from 4,000 to 13,220—2,607 libraries have been placed in schools, and, probably, not less than 150,000 volumes have been put in circulation amongst the scholars and their friends—and the committee have made 308 grants in aid of the expenses of erecting school-rooms, amounting to £6,819.—The Chairman then mentioned that £10,000 was the sum proposed to be raised; but the Rev. J. Sherman, on moving the first resolution (see advertisement), suggested £20,000, as not larger than could be raised; and only sufficient for such premises as were absolutely needed—including a hall for meetings of 4,000 persons. The suggestion was loudly applauded, and Dr. Campbell, in moving the next resolution, urged that £25,000 should be aimed at. No sum, however, was formally agreed upon.—Mr. Gurney being obliged to vacate the chair, was succeeded by Mr. T. Thompson. The other speakers were—Mr. Nisbet, Mr. Althams, Mr. C. Reed, the Rev. W. Leask, the Rev. W. Walters, and the Rev. Mr. Grosier.

DEATH OF THE REV. JAMES READ, SEN.—The *South African Advertiser*, of May 22nd, announces the death, on the 8th of that month, of the Rev. James Read, sen., who had been a missionary at the Kat River settlement for more than fifty years, in connexion with the London Missionary Society. The cause of death was inflammation of the heart.

DEATH OF THE REV. ROBERT MARTIN.—The death of the Rev. Robert Martin, of the Lower Chapel, Heckmondwike, took place at his own residence, on Saturday week, in the 56th year of his age. "For more than two years," says the *Leeds Mercury*, "he had been labouring under severe mental and physical depression, brought on by unhappy differences in ecclesiastical matters between him and a part of his congregation." This, combined with severe and protracted domestic affliction, so preyed upon his spirits as latterly to deprive him of natural rest; and reduced him to such a state of depression, and at times mental aberration, as entirely incapacitated him from the duties of his office, and even the enjoyments of life. He put an end to his existence, in a paroxysm of temporary insanity, by dividing the artery and vein in his left arm. His remains were interred in the grave-yard adjoining the Lower Chapel. At the grave, the Rev. Richard Skinner delivered a brief and beautiful oration, in which he expressed the hope, that all past animosities might, by those who survive, be buried there. Great numbers were present from neighbouring congregations. A post-mortem examination of the body of Mr. Martin was voluntarily undertaken by his medical advisers, from which it appears that Mr. Martin had suffered for years from a liver complaint, the influence of which had been increasingly painful, though he had earnestly striven to conceal and overcome it.

THE REV. SAMUEL DUNN.—This gentleman, who was expelled by the Wesleyan Conference of 1849, and who has, since that time, observed the editor of the *British Banner*, performed an amount of labour which would have figured with grace in the journals of Wesley himself—having travelled a distance of twice the circumference of the globe, and delivered more than a thousand lectures and public addresses—has reached the conclusion that he can no longer minister under any modification of Wesleyan Methodism; believing that connexionalism and liberty are utterly incompatible, and that the New Testament indicates independency as the plan of Divine appointment.

REV. H. H. GARNET.—The Rev. Henry H. Garnet, the gentleman of colour, who came over to this country about two years ago, has been received as a minister of the United Presbyterian Church at Newcastle.

ROTHERHAM COLLEGE.—The Rev. Thomas Clark, B.A., London, who has for several years been pursuing philological studies on the continent, and is well reputed as a classical and Oriental scholar, has accepted the invitation to the professorship of languages in this institution.

NORTHERN CONGREGATIONAL SCHOOL.—The 21st anniversary of this important institution was held at Silcoates House, on Wednesday, the 7th inst. The Rev. G. W. Conder, of Leeds, presided at the public examination, and the chairman passed a decided eulogium on the classical attainments of many of the scholars. The report of the quarterly examinations conducted by the Rev. D. Fraser, A.M., classical tutor of the Airedale College, and the Rev. A. M'Millan, of Gomersal, corroborated this judgment. Mr. Conder then distributed prizes to the more diligent and deserving scholars, and concluded with an impressive address. In the absence of the treasurer—whose election for Bradford was successfully proceeding at the time—the chair at the public meeting was occupied by T. Burnley, Esq., of Gomersal. A very satisfactory report of the state of the school was read by the principal, Mr. D. Munro, A.M., and resolutions were moved and seconded by the Rev. J. Gregory, of Thornton; the Rev. G. W. Conder; the Rev. R. Cuthbertson, of Cleckheaton; the Rev. J. A. Savage, of Wilsden; the Rev. G. B. Scott, of Brotherton; the Rev. Wm. Cress, of Wakefield; the Rev. S. Oddie, of Ossett;

the Rev. A. M'Millan; the Rev. J. Priddle, of Halifax; the Rev. J. Rees, of Morley; Mr. G. Scott, of Airedale College; and Mr. Northrop, of Wakefield.

ROCHDALE.—On Wednesday, the Rev. E. W. Parkinson, of Coward and University Colleges, London, was ordained pastor of the Congregational church, Baillie-street. The Rev. W. F. Burchell, Rochdale; the Rev. G. W. Conder, of Leeds; the Rev. James Bruce, Bamford; the Rev. J. L. Poore, Manchester; the Rev. S. Martin, Westminster; and the Rev. R. Halley, D.D., of Manchester, took part in the services.

PENNSBORO.—On Wednesday, the Rev. John Cunnick, from Brecon College, was ordained to the pastorate of the Congregational church assembling at the Tabernacle. On the previous evening a sermon was delivered by the Rev. J. Morris, who also introduced the services of the following day, which were carried on by the Rev. J. Williams, of Pembroke Dock, the Rev. James Williams, of Haverfordwest, the Rev. James Griffiths, of Saint David's, the Rev. Wm. Powell, Calvinistic Methodist, of Pembroke, and the Rev. T. G. Stamper, of Haverfordwest (late of Uxbridge).

MORTLAKE.—On Tuesday, the 6th inst., the Rev. E. Henderson, D.D., was publicly recognised as minister of the church and congregation assembling in Sheer-vale Independent chapel. Professor J. H. Godwin, the Rev. Henry Allen, the Rev. James Bennett, D.D., and the Rev. William Brock, conducted the services. Seventy-five friends afterwards sat down to a repast, at which speeches were delivered by the Rev. John Kennedy, William Leavers, Esq., and other friends; and upwards of 100 persons took tea together. Among other things which gave interest to the occasion, it was stated that the church at Mortlake was originated by the ejection of the Rev. David Clarkson from the parish church; in consequence of the Act of Uniformity, in 1662. This worthy clergyman, formerly fellow of Clare Hall, Cambridge, and tutor to Archbishop Tillotson, afterwards laboured as co-pastor with the eminent Dr. John Owen, and, at the Doctor's death, as sole pastor of the Independent church assembling in St. Mary-axe, London, where he had, as one of his successors, the Rev. Dr. Isaac Watts. A succession of ejected ministers, who laboured for a series of years in the village, kept up the Nonconformist interest.

GORNAL, STAFFORDSHIRE.—A meeting was held on the 8th inst. in the Independent chapel, on the occasion of the settlement of the Rev. S. M. Coombs, late of Rich-hill, Ireland, as pastor of the church. A large number of ministers were present, together with many friends from neighbouring churches. The meeting was presided over by the Rev. J. Hudson, of Westbromwich; devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. J. Robinson, of America; the Rev. D. K. Shoobotham, of Dudley, delivered an address on the constitution of a Christian church; and Mr. Coombs gave a narrative of the circumstances of his settlement, accompanied by the statement, that the cause of his leaving the land of his adoption was not his own choice, but that he was impelled to do so, intimating that brethren in Ireland agreed with him, that he should dissolve his connexion with the Irish Evangelical Society; while they deplored his loss to the country. The Rev. J. A. James delivered an address to the ministry, which was followed by a discourse to the people by the Rev. W. Bevan, of Wolverhampton.

MELTON MOWBRAY.—The ordination of the Rev. Joseph Twidale, as pastor of the Congregational Church here, took place on Thursday, the 8th inst. The Rev. W. Bedford, of Narborough; the Rev. Thomas Mays, of Wigston; the Rev. G. R. Miall, of Ullesthorpe, and the Rev. W. H. Stowell, D.D., President of Cheam College, conducted the morning service. In the afternoon, a large company of ministers and friends dined and took tea together; and in the evening, the Rev. James Roberts, of Potten, preached.

DUNSTABLE.—On Sunday, the 11th inst., opening services were held here, in connexion with a new Congregational place of worship, in a large and commodious marquee. The congregations proved, as had been anticipated, considerably more than the new building could accommodate. Two discourses were delivered by the Rev. Dr. Massie, and the Rev. Mr. Sleight, of Hockliffe, preached in the afternoon.

SHIRLEY, NEAR SOUTHAMPTON.—The foundation-stone of Union chapel was laid on Wednesday, the 14th instant, by Sampson Payne, Esq., of Southampton. The three Baptist ministers of Southampton who are united in this Christian enterprise, were assisted in the services by ministers of other denominations in the neighbourhood, and nearly three hundred persons took tea in a booth erected on the spot.

GOSSPORT.—The re-opening of the venerated Dr. Bogue's chapel, in which the Rev. F. W. Meadows, now minister, took place on the 18th inst. The Rev. James Sherman, of London, preached twice on the occasion. In the large vestry of this building have been educated 176 ministers, and the first missionaries sent out by the London Missionary Society. The building also represents Nonconformity in Gosport, as commenced by one of the ejected ministers of the time of Charles II.

ST. NEOTS, HUNTS.—On Tuesday, the Rev. P. Turner, late of Evesham, was publicly recognised as minister of the Independent church assembling in the Old Meeting. The Rev. J. K. Holland, of St. Ives, and the Rev. Brewin Grant, B.A., of Birmingham, delivered appropriate discourses in the morning. At an evening meeting, sentiments were

spoken to by the Revs. J. Roberts, of Potton; J. Lyon, of Hadleigh; S. Edgar, of Kimbolton; J. K. Holland; H. N. Barnett, of Evesham; Brewin Grant; G. B. Bubier, of Cambridge; and J. H. Millard, of Huntingdon.

HIGH WYCOMBE.—Mr. G. Blakeman, of the Baptist College, Bristol, having accepted the unanimous invitation of the church meeting in Union Chapel, to become their pastor, entered upon his duties on Sunday last.

LOUGHBOROUGH.—The Rev. H. Thomas, B.A., late of Sheffield, has accepted a unanimous invitation to the pastorate of the Independent church in this town.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE DAWN INSTITUTE.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Will you kindly allow me to state to your readers that I shall, in a short time, ask to be heard in self-defence, relative to the resolutions published in your paper of July 21st, and signed T. Binney.

Yours very respectfully,

EDWARD MATHEWS.

9, Oriel-street, Oxford, July 21, 1862.

THE THAMES AROUND LONDON.—The Thames within the metropolitan limits—and even beyond—is nothing (says the *Times*) but a reeking compound of all the filth and abomination which a population of two millions of people can cast forth. All the corruption that the sewers, gasworks, shambles, chandlaries of London can contribute is poured into the river in a highly concentrated state. "There it is decomposed by the action of the tide, and is rolled backwards and forwards under the noses of the Londoners. For six hours and upwards, this seething broth is slowly rolled towards a sea which it never can reach; for a similar period, or a little less, it is vomited back upon the persons who dwell on either bank of the Thames, within the limits named." But this is not enough. In order that the infected air may always be maintained at the maximum point of abomination, the aid of mechanical science has been invoked. "Day and night steamers of all sizes may be seen ploughing through the thick, drab mixture, and tearing it up with their paddlewheels as they go. Of the swollen bodies of the dead cats and dogs we take small account. They are probably the most harmless ingredient in this devil's broth—just thrown in as a physician prescribes colocyth in a pill, or orange-water in a mixture. For the moment, we consider the dead cats and dogs as ingredients, and, as such, we pronounce them harmless in comparison with many others which go to making up the Thames between Chelsea bridge and Blackwall."

AFFECTING ACCIDENT.—The youngest son of the Rev. J. P. Mitchell, of Standon House, Berkshire, had been rabbit-shooting, and returning home, was called by his two youngest sisters from the nursery-window. On his turning round to answer them, the gun went off, and lodged the contents in the forehead of the youngest, a fine little girl between nine and ten years of age; she survived only a few minutes. The children had their arms round each other's neck when the accident happened, but not a shot touched the other.

DEATH OF MR. THOMAS GIBBORNE.—The late candidate for Nottingham, suddenly withdrawn on account of illness, died on Tuesday, the 20th, at Yoxhall Lodge, in Staffordshire. We all remember the burst of exultation which greeted his return for Nottingham, as a Free-trader, in 1843. At an earlier period, he was distinguished as a staunch supporter of reforms in Church and State, and as a ready debater in the days of the first Reform Bill, when he sat for Stafford. He represented Derbyshire from 1832 to 1837. At the general election, in the latter year, he was not elected; but he subsequently contested Carlisle with Colonel Bruin, and although beaten at the poll, unseated his opponent on petition. In 1841, he was defeated in South Leicestershire, and did not again enter Parliament until 1843. He died of disease of the heart.

AN AGGRESSION ON ST. GILES'S.—The committee of the Society for Improving the Dwellings of the Working-classes have just completed the purchase of an extensive plot of ground, at present occupied by a mass of dilapidated and filthy buildings, for the purpose of building a set of comfortable and wholesome family dwellings. The locality alluded to is the large space between New-street, Hopkins-street, Husband-street, and Cock-court, adjoining Broad-street, Golden-square, in the parish of St. James's.

FATAL EFFECT OF A SODA-WATER EXPLOSION.—As the warehouseman of the White Hart, Newmarket, was engaged in unpacking some soda-water on Monday, one of the bottles suddenly burst, and a quantity of glass struck him very severely in the face and eyes. He was taken home, and some of the glass extracted from his eyes; but after suffering the most excruciating pain, from inflammation and mortification, he died, delirious, on Thursday.—*Ipswich Express.*

RECOVERY OF MISAPPLIED PROPERTY.—More than £600,000 has recently been recovered for the benefit of certain charities, and, in one case alone, upwards of £60,000, by the Attorney-General and Mr. Fearon, his solicitor in such matters. The total number of charities subject to investigation, is 28,000, involving property to the amount of a million and a half or annuum.

LONDON UNIVERSITY.

MATRICULATION.—1862.

FIRST DIVISION.

Adamson, Edward	King's College.
Alabaster, Charles	King's College.
Aldersey, William Hugh	Guy's Hospital.
Allen, George John	New College, London.
Allen, John William	King's College.
Allport, William Manning	Denmark-hill Gram. Sch.
Anstie, Frederick	Mill-hill Grammar School.
Anthony, Frederic Evans	Western Coll., Plymouth.
Arderne, Henry Mathew	University College.
Arundell, Everard	Stonyhurst College.
Bache, Alfred	Edgbaston Proprietary Sc.
Baines, Thomas Blackburn	University College.
Barford, Alfred Henry	University College.
Barker, Johnson	Private tuition.
Barron, Clark Charles	Prior Park College.
Barrow, James	University College.
Batten, Rayner Winter-	Portland Grammar Sch.
botham	
Bedingfield, Ralph Steph.	Brugellette College.
Henry Charles	
Bensley, William Thomas	King's College.
Birt, Isaiah	Baptist College, Bristol.
Bompas, Henry Mason	Private tuition.
Bott, Thomas Bridge	Bury Grammar School.
Boulton, Swinton Henry	Manchester New College.
Bourne, Alfred	University College.
Bradshaw, Richard	St. Patrick's, Carlisle.
Brierly, Harry	Private tuition.
Bright, John Ch. Meaburn	Queen's Coll., Birmingham.
Brindle, Richard	Stonyhurst College.
Buchanan, Albert	University College School.
Bull, William	Baptist College, Bristol.
Bull, William Thomas	Cheshunt College.
Burt, Robert	University College.
Candy, Thomas Henry	King's College.
Carey, Eustace	University College School.
Carter, Alexander	University College.
Cayser, Thomas	Southampton Hospital.
Chapman, Charles	Western Coll., Plymouth.
Corbishley, George	Prior Park College.
Cowell, Thomas Brown	Fitzroy Coll., Southampton.
Dale, Bryan	Western Coll., Plymouth.
Davey, Edward Charles	Stonyhurst College.
Davies, Samuel Bevan	Denmark-hill Gram. Sch.
Deck, John Field	University College.
Dennehy, George	St. Patrick's, Carlisle.
Donne, Robert James	King's College.
Doull, Alexander	Private tuition.
Drewry, John Stewart	Pembroke Coll., Cambridge.
Evans, John Lane	University College.
Field, Basil	University College.
Flower, Cornelius Shepherd	W. of E. Dioceses' Prp. Schl.
Ford, Charles Lawrence	Private tuition.
Foster, Michael	University College School.
Fox, Joseph	Bramham College.
Foxwell, Antony	Stonyhurst College.
Fuller, George Charles	Prior Park College.
Fuller, Thomas Ekins	Baptist College, Bristol.
George, John Winnall	Private tuition.
Gill, Joseph	Royal Belfast Acad. Inst.
Green, William	City of London School.
Griffiths, William	Private tuition.
Hadow, Gilbert Bethune	King's College.
Harding, Arthur Raymond	University College School.
Hardwick, Albert	Private tuition.
Harman, Beverham	King's College.
Harris, Wm. He'herington	Private tuition.
Hayward, Edward John	University College.
Heath, Christopher	King's College.
Henchley, T. Carl Worsley	Queen's Coll., Birmingham.
Hepburn, Augustus Paul	Private tuition.
Hooper, John Henry	Private tuition.
Hopwood, Walter William	King's College.
Horne, Charles	Spring Hill College.
Hose, John Christian	King's College.
Hoskins, James	Stonyhurst College.
Howell Thomas	University College.
Hull, Edmund Luscombe	Stepney College.
Hull, Thomas Henry	Stepney College.
Hyde, William Henry	King's College.
Jackson, Edward Henry	Guy's Hospital.
Jackson, Joseph	Stonyhurst College.
Jackson, Samuel	Private tuition.
James, Edmund	King's College.
Jevons, William Stanley	University College.
Johnson, William	Airedale College.
Joseph, Nathan Solomon	University College.
Kammerlocher, George	Stonyhurst College.
Kilroy, Alexander Robert	London Hospital.
Leonard, Henry Charles	Private tuition.
Ley, Henry Rooke	University College.
Lidgett, John Jacob	City of London School.
Littler, Daniel Makinson	University College School.
M'All, Samuel Wardlaw	Private tuition.
M'Meekin, Henry	Royal Belfast Acad. Inst.
Manning, Henry John	University College.
Marrack, William	St. Bartholomew's Hosp.
Marsden, John	Airedale College.
Martin, Henry	Stonyhurst College.
Martineau, George	Private tuition.
Martineau, John	University College.
Martineau, William Vernon	Hove House School.
Matheson, John Lampton	Private tuition.
Miller, Fred. Charles James	Private tuition.
Miller, Edward	Private tuition.
Mills, Joseph Trueman	Private tuition.
Murphy, William	Guy's Hospital.
Newman, William	St. Bartholomew's Hosp.
Nolan, Thomas Edmund	Stonyhurst College.
Nugent, Malachy	St. Mary's, Oscott.
Nuth, Edward	University College.
Orford, Frederic James	Sydenham Coll., Birming.
Oughton, Burcell	Private tuition.
Palce, William	University College.
Patterson, Edward	St. Patrick's, Carlisle.
Pinnington, James	Stonyhurst College.
Price, Newton	Private tuition.
Price, William Preston	University College.
Ramsbottom, Walter B.	University College.
Regalia, Victor	Stonyhurst College.
Reynolds, John	Mill-hill Grammar School.
Roberts, Frederick Hall	University College.
Robinson, Charles Robinson	Amersham Gram. School.
Sanders, Henry	Rotherham College.
Savage, Thomas	University College.
Shorrocks, Joseph	Denmark-hill Gram. Sch.

Sidgreaves, George	Stonyhurst College.
Slater, Daniel	Western Coll., Plymouth.
Smale, John Jackson	University College.
Smith, Thomas	St. Bartholomew's Hosp.
Smith, William Josiah	University College School.
Sprague, William Saville	Private tuition.
Stebbing, Th. Roscoe Rede	King's College School.
Steen, Robert	Royal Belfast Acad. Inst.
Storror, Thomas Ireland	Private tuition.
Straker, John Fortnom	King's College.
Stutter, Frederick Augustus	St. Bartholomew's Hosp.
Taylor, Adam	St. Bartholomew's Hosp.
Thomas, Barnard	Amersham Gram. School.
Thomas, Edward Wynne	Private tuition.
Thomson, James Rodway	University College.
Tippetts, Alfred Malpas	University College.
Troy, John Henry	Private tuition.
Turner, William	St. Bartholomew's Hosp.
Wainwright, Rob. Ernest	Private tuition.
Welch, Andrew	King's College.
Weld, Walter	Stonyhurst College.
Wharton, Arundel Blount	Private tuition.
Williams, Hugh J. Marcus	University College.
Williams, James	Prior Park College.
Wilson, Charles	Private tuition.
Winning, Robert	Private tuition.
Wrigley, William Alfred	Rotherham College.

SECOND DIVISION.

Archer, Samuel	Private tuition.
Ashley, John	Private tuition.
Barry, Charles James	King's College.
Berger, Theodore Thomas	Private tuition.
Bingham, Alfred	Private tuition.
Bird, Samuel Dougan	King's College.
Bramall, James Knight	Silcoates House.
Butterfield, Harris	Private tuition.
Buzzard, Thomas	King's College.
Clerk, Henry Thompson	King's College.
Coathupe, Henry Thornton	Queen's College, Birm.
Cooper, William Marsh	King's College.
Crowe, William Leedham	Amersham Gram. School.
Davies, George Hicks	Private tuition.
De la Garde, J. Lempriere	Devon & Exeter Hospital.
Devonshire, Charles James	King's College.
Dowling, Francis Joseph	Private tuition.
Elin, Frederick	Cheltenham College.
Ferris, John Andrew	Private tuition.
Fox, William Tilbury	Denmark-hill Gram. Sch.
Graves, Robert Edmund	University College.
Greatorex, James	University College.
Green, George Henry	Queen's College, Birm.
Hadlow, Henry	University College.
Hardy, Samuel Whitaker	Private tuition.
Harkness, William Warwick	Private tuition.
Hill, Mathew Berkeley	University College.
Hunter, Harter	Denmark-hill Gram. Sch.
Inglis, Arthur	Private tuition.
Lewer, Robert	Wimborne Gram. School.
McLean, Adam Clarke	Wesley College, Sheffield.
Marshall, Edmund Henry	Private tuition.
Meadows, Robert Wyatt	University College.
Merrett, Augustus George	St. Bartholomew's Hosp.
Mills, John Remington	University College.
Mitchell, William	Cheshunt College.
Newington, Robert Samuel	King's College.
Nunes, Maximilian	King's College.
Ogden, Thomas Bolton	University College School.
Oliver, Charles Norwood	Private tuition.
Peters, Thomas	King's College.
Phillip, Wilberforce Buxton	South African College.
Probert, John Lumsden	King's College.
Randell, Henry Lloyd	Private tuition.
Richards, Owen Charles	University College.
Roberts, Charles	St. George's Hospital.
Skinner, William Alfred	Private tuition.
Southwick, William	Rotherham College.
Teape, Richard	Gram. Schl., Leatherhead.
Tempest, Charles Henry	Stonyhurst College.
Tucker, John Dennis	King's College.
Ward, Peter	Cheshunt College.
White, William Acraman	King's College.
Wilson, John	King's College.
Woodforde, Alfred	City of London School.

Upon an analysis of the above list, the *Patriot* makes the following observations:—

The first thing that strikes us in this list, is, the increased number of students sent up from grammar schools and private schools, or prepared by private tuition. This indicates, we think, the salutary influence of the University upon these establishments, in raising the standard of proficiency, and in encouraging the exertions both of masters and of pupils. We may infer, also, that the majority of those who have matriculated this year, are of an earlier age than in former years. It is highly desirable, that theological students, more especially, should have passed matriculation before entering upon a college course; and we infer, from the small number sent up from the Protestant Dissenting colleges, that this plan is being to some extent acted upon. In one college, we believe, it is now made a rule, that no student shall matriculate at the University, after entering upon the college course, although it is not required that he should have matriculated. This rule has been adopted to prevent the clashing of the two courses of study. New College, London, [representing Homerton, Highbury, and Coward,] has furnished but one to the present list. Lancashire College, not one; and the eight Theological colleges—New College, Stepney, Cheshunt, Spring-hill, Airedale, Rotherham, Bristol, and Plymouth—only nineteen.

The four Roman Catholic colleges—Stonyhurst, St. Mary's, Oscott, Prior-park, and Carlisle, have supplied twenty-two students.

University College continues to hold the first place, supplying twenty-seven in the First Division, and seven in the Second; about a sixth of the whole number. King's College has sent up twenty-eight students; but only fifteen of these are in the First Division. Stonyhurst comes next, supplying fourteen students; a circumstance which cannot fail to attract attention, as indicating the increased activity of its Jesuit proprietors. The students from hospitals are fourteen; but there are, no doubt, a considerable proportion of medical students in those sent up by University College.

The *Kilmarnock Journal* estimates the loss the town suffered by the late floods at £50,000.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The following is a list of members returned since our last number. We shall repeat the whole when the elections are completed:—

Locality, Number of Members, and Names of Candidates, elected and unsuccessful.	No. of Votes polled.	Ministerial	Liberal	Lib. Con.
ANTRIM COUNTY [2].				
G Macartney	No cont.	1		
Captain Pakenham		1		
AYR [1].				
Sir J H Blair	1,301	1		
Edward Cardwell	1,199			
AYR, BURGHS [1].				
— Craufurd	338		1	
Arch Boyle	329			
BERKSHIRE [2].				
G H Vansittart	1,741	1		
Robert Palmer	1,705	1		
Lord Barrington	1,636			
— Walter	165			
CARLOW COUNTY [2].				
John Ball	893		1	
Colonel Bruen	891	1		
Captain Bunbury	878			
Captain Keogh	875			
CAYN [2].				
Hon. T P Maxwell	2,270	1		
Sir John Young	2,051		1	
— Ellis	782			
CLARE COUNTY [2].				
Sir J F Fitzgerald	1,151		1	
C O'Brien	1,141		1	
Colonel Vandeleur	1,139			
CORK COUNTY [2].				
E B Roche	No cont.		1	
Vincent Scully		1		
CORNWALL, EAST [2].				
Agar Robartes	2,608		1	
N Kendall	1,987	1		
Pole Carew	1,976			
CUMBERLAND, EAST [2].				
Hon. C Howard	2,372		1	
W Marshall	2,254		1	
— Salkeld	1,962			
DENBIGHSHIRE [2].				
Sir W W Wynn	2,135	1		
Myddleton Biddulph	1,611		1	
Hon. W Bagot	1,532			
DOWN COUNTY [2].				
Lord A E Hill	8,173	1		
D S Ker	7,124	1		
W S Crawford	4,892			
DUBLIN COUNTY [2].				
J H Hamilton	1,948	1		
T E Taylor	1,939	1		
A Craven	1,385			
J Lentaigne	1,370			
GALWAY COUNTY [2].				
Sir T Burke	No cont.		1	
Captain Bellew			1	
HERTFORDSHIRE [3].				
T B Halsey	2,225	1		
Sir H Meux	2,219	1		
Sir Bulwer Lytton	2,190	1		
Hon. T Trevor	2,043			
— Puller	1,890			
— Bosanquet	1,868			
ISLE OF WIGHT [1].				
Colonel Harcourt	676	1		
E Dawes	687			
KILKENNY COUNTY [2].				
Serg. Shee	4,117		1	
J Greene	3,804		1	
Lord J Butler	822			
Hon. L A Ellis	610			
KING'S COUNTY [2].				
P O'Brien	1,976		1	
Loftus Bland	1,836		1	
Captain Bernard	1,141			
LONDONDERRY [2].				
T Bateson	2,091	1		
Captain Jones	1,912	1		
S M Greer	1,513			
LONGFORD COUNTY [2].				
— Greville	No cont.		1	
— Fox			1	
LOUTH [2].				
C Fortescue	1,136		1	
Tristram Kennedy	1,002		1	
John M'Clintock	903			
MAYO COUNTY [2].				
G H Moore	1,094		1	
O Higgins	1,029		1	
Col. M'Alpine	620			
MEATH COUNTY [2].				
F Lucas	2,588		1	
M E Corbally	2,417		1	
Henry Gratian	624			
MIDDLESEX [2].				
Lord Robert Grosvenor	5,241		1	
R. Bernal Osborne	4,300		1	
Marquis of Blandford	4,268			
MONAGHAN COUNTY [2].				
C P Leslie	1,946	1		
Sir G Foster	1,897	1		
Dr. Gray	1,410			
NORFOLK, WEST [2].				
W Bagge	2,387	1		
G P Bentinck	3,139	1		
— Hammond	1,971			
NORTHUMBERLAND, NORTH [2].				
Lord Locaine	1,414	1		
Lord Osaulston	1,335	1		
Sir George Grey	1,300			
ROSS-SHIRE [1].				
Sir J Matheson	278			
H Ross	219			

Locality, Number of Members, and Names of Candidates, elected and unsuccessful.	No. of Votes polled.	Ministerial	Liberal	Lib. Con.
SURREY, WEST [2].				
W J Evelyn	1,649	1		
H Drummond	1,616		1	
Col. Challoner	1,369			
TIPPERARY [2].				
F Scully	5,154		1	
James Sadleir	5,083		1	
Captain Otway	1,285			
WATERFORD COUNTY [2].				
N M Power	1,627		1	
Sir T Emond	1,483		1	
— Hutchinson	1,451			
WEXFORD COUNTY [2].				
P M Mahon	2,302		1	
J George	1,554	1		
— Morgan	1,543			
— Carew	1,408			
— Nunn	1,237			
WICK BURGHS [1].				
Laing	161		1	
Loeh	141			

CHANGES OF PARTIES.

In our last number we gave a list of changes showing that ministers had gained seven seats up to Tuesday last.* Since then the contested elections have resulted as follows:—

LIBERAL GAIN.	TORY GAIN.
Denbighshire	Last week's gain
Queen's county	Isle of Wight
Westmeath	Lincolnshire, N.
Carlow	Norfolk, W.
Clare	Northumberland, N.
Sligo	Ayrshire
Galway county	Limerick
	Wicklow
	Down
	Wexford
	Monaghan
	16

Besides the above, Tory Protectionists have replaced Peelites or Tory Free-traders in Canterbury [1], Dover [1], and Plymouth [1]. A Liberal Protectionist replaces another Liberal in Lincoln. At Knaresborough, which previously returned one Liberal and one Tory, the election has resulted in the return of two Liberals and one Tory [owing to an equality of votes]. It is therefore evident that however this case may be decided, there cannot be a Liberal loss, while the chances are equal that a Liberal seat will be gained. At St. Ives, a Derbyite has been replaced by a gentleman whose only profession of faith is, that "he is not a Derbyite," and who has defeated the Derby candidate. As he cannot be reckoned with certainty as a Liberal, he is not included with the Liberal gains. Tory Protectionists have replaced Tory Free-traders in Berkshire [1], and Oxfordshire [1]. Tory Free-traders replace Tory Protectionists in Nottinghamshire, North [1], and Wiltshire, South [1]. The late member for Ayrshire was a Tory Free-trader in the late Parliament, but having declared that he should now join the Liberal ranks, his replacement by a Tory Protectionist is here considered as a Tory gain, though it is scarcely so in reality.

MIDDLESEX.

The contest, as was expected, proved very severe; though the Marquis of Blandford was never a head of his opponent. At the close of the first day Mr. Osborne was only 113 in advance of his rival, and the gross poll showed a majority of but 167:—

Grosvenor	5,237
Osborne	4,995
Blandford	4,228

At four o'clock on Wednesday, Mr. Osborne made an animated speech from a balcony at King's-cross; and professed himself really unable to say that he had been returned. He spoke with his usual unprompted wit and animation. He said:—

My feelings are with you: my wishes are with you [a voice, "Maynooth!"]—and to you who call out "Maynooth," to that gentleman whom I see—I accept the omen, he has craped round his hat, he is in mourning for Lord Blandford and his defeat—to you, I say, I am not to be deterred by a base and bigoted cry; and you, my friends, are not to be deceived, I trust, by what is so evidently fallacious. I am obliged to my friend with the crape round his hat—I am obliged to my friend with an apparent smile on his face, but a mournful feeling in his heart [laughter]; I am obliged to him because I anticipate that he will follow as chief mourner at the funeral of Protection; and I should feel still more indebted to him if, on this occasion, he would figure as a mute [loud cheers].

He told them not to be deluded by the "No Popery" cry. It is not the Pope; it is bread, it is tea, it is sugar, it is your beef that is in question. That is the real "Papal bull." A cab having Lord Blandford's placard passed, with a portmanteau on the top—"Let me show you a good omen," he exclaimed, pointing to the cab—"The Marquis is going out of town. If my vision does not deceive me, it is not the Marquis who is inside, but the Duke of Marlborough himself [great laughter]. Give him three cheers, and send him home." A boy fell from the top of a poll, whither he had climbed to see the fun.—"Ah! there is sometimes a danger which we little anticipate in being at the

* Instead of six, as we omitted one seat gained by the Liberals at Stafford.

head of the poll" [laughter]. His final remarks were in a higher strain:—

Whether to-morrow's sun shall see me at the head or at the bottom of the poll, I shall feel persuaded of having fought a battle in which the real principle of Protestantism was involved; and if I am beaten, I shall retire to private life with the feeling that I never gave a vote which was unfavourable to the interests of my fellow-man, be he in what station he might; that I never uttered a sentiment that was unworthy of a Christian man. I draw no distinction between sects. There is a wide Christianity, which spreads its great branches over all. Sufficient for me is the sentiment, "Do as you would be done by" [much applause].

It is generally reported that, had the Marquis of Blandford been successful in the county of Middlesex, "things would have been made pleasant" to Mr. Pownall, the magistrate, by returning him for the Duke of Marlborough's nomination borough of Woodstock.

The procession of the Liberal members to the hustings at Brentford on Friday was a complete ovation. At 10 o'clock about 1,000 persons assembled in front of the Reform Club, most of them with oak or laurel leaves in their hats or buttonholes, waiting for the departure of Mr. Osborne, whose carriage, drawn by four greys, was in readiness at the door, with several other vehicles behind it. When the hon. member, accompanied by Mr. Hume, M.P., and Mr. Phinn, M.P. (for Bath), appeared, he was received with repeated bursts of cheering, and as the carriage drove along Pall Mall, up St. James's-street, and into Piccadilly, many persons hurried enthusiastically. All along the road from Kensington, through Hammersmith, Turnham-green, and Kew, into the town of Brentford, groups of people were assembled to greet the new members, especially Mr. Osborne. At each of these points the procession was augmented by carriages, omnibuses, horsemen, and pedestrians, so that by the time it reached Brentford, many thousands of persons must have swelled the popular triumph. Favours of the winning colours were displayed on all sides, and flags and banners streamed from the windows; the joy-bells of Brentford Church rang merrily, and the whole population seemed to have turned out on the highway, in the bright hot day, for a good look and a hearty cheer as Mr. Osborne and his colleague passed along. The space in front of the hustings was densely crowded; all the windows commanding a view of the scene were occupied, and several ladies braved the heat and the crush to hear the speeches in a seat provided for them by the Sheriff. That the contest was a close one may be inferred from the singular fact that in each of nine districts, and of forty-two poll-books, the numbers for Lord Blandford and Mr. Osborne were exactly the same! As Mr. Osborne stated afterwards Mile-end gave him the victory. The official declaration of the poll was made soon after twelve o'clock, amid loud and continued cheering and applause. It was as follows:—

Lord R. Grosvenor	5,241
Mr. R. B. Osborne	4,390
Marquis of Blandford	4,268

Majority for Mr. Osborne 132

The Sheriff, with the usual formalities, declared that Lord R. Grosvenor and Mr. Osborne had been returned to Parliament.

The only passage of interest in Lord R. Grosvenor's speech was the following:—

I should be ungrateful if I did not acknowledge the support I have received from gentlemen of more Liberal Conservative opinions [hear, hear]; but I should be most deeply ungrateful if I did not acknowledge the service of those Liberals of the class that are called advanced, who, notwithstanding my return was perfectly secure, and that the man who was more particularly the object of their choice was my hon. colleague [cheers], continued to the last hour to split their votes in order to swell my large and increasing majority. ["No, no," from the supporters of the Marquis of Blandford.] I hear a denial of that fact. [A Voice.—"It is untrue, my Lord."] Another statement I should not have noticed had it not appeared in a leading article of the leading journal of England. I thought, if any county were free and independent that county was the county of Middlesex; but, to my surprise, I see the writer of a leading article in the Times says I don't sit by favour of the electors of Middlesex, but that I sit for a great family interest and a great family connexion. [A voice: "You sit for yourself!"] It is hardly necessary to observe that, in point of fact, I have no family interest. Everybody knows that London property gives a man no influence over his tenants whatever; and it will rather amuse you to hear that all the interest I have in one tenant-farmer. [A laugh, and a voice: "I hope he is a Radical!"] When I went to canvass my friend in 1847, he received me with a very grave face. He said he had registered a vow in heaven that he would not support a man who would not oppose the Maynooth Grant [hear and, applause]; and, accordingly, he refused to vote for me. I quite forgot to turn him out of his farm! [cheers]. It was a great oversight on my part [laughter]. The circumstance having escaped my recollection, I went to him again this time. "Happy to see your lordship—the vow?" "What vow?" "Oh, the vow about Maynooth." "I beg your pardon—I should not have troubled you if I had recollected." That, gentlemen, is the interest which I have in Middlesex.

Mr. Osborne was received with every possible demonstration of popular favour. Lord Grosvenor had defined himself as a "Liberal of the slow school," and his colleague as a "Liberal of the fast school." With his ready wit, Mr. Osborne said, now they had heard "Old Rapid with attention, he should claim their indulgence for Young Rapid." He went on as follows:—

Gentlemen, this has been no petty struggle; this has been no mere rivalry of individuals; it has been a

recognition of great principles. I feel no pride with regard to my own return, but I do feel pride that the great county of Middlesex is faithful to its old aspirations. You have recognised the three great principles bound up in my humble advocacy—of Free-trade, Reform, and Civil and Religious Liberty [cheers]. What have been the tactics of my opponents? The fossil remains of an extinct monster have been disinterred; the hoofs and horns of the bugbear "No Popery" [cheers] have been exhibited to the public gaze, in order to scare the imaginations and prejudices the votes of the Middlesex electors. And what has been the consequence? You were not to be deceived as to the real question at issue, and, though the most unscrupulous means have been used ["No, no!" from the friends of the Marquis of Blandford, met by loud cries of "Yes, yes!" and very vehement shouts from the "High Constable of Uxbridge" of "I can prove it, if I die for it. You may take my place, but you cannot take my life," which created some interruption, while Mr. Osborne begged the gentleman to "keep as cool as I am!"]—though, I say, most unscrupulous means have been used ["No, no!" "Yes, yes!" &c.], they have not been able to send me back to the bosom of my family. No, I am still with you. I am still ready to denounce them (pointing to the Tory side), not before you, but in the Commons House of Parliament; and I do congratulate myself, on looking back to the history of this country, that the cry which I regard as the last sigh of an extinct monster, has fallen on this occasion [cheers]. When I look to the pages of history some 72 years back, I find such a cry was raised, and was led by the son of a duke; that Parliament was menaced in its place; that prisons were burnt; and that London was throughout distracted by this "No Popery" cry [cheers]. But what is the case now? The "No Popery" cry has been raised again; and, though some old women at Clapham have been frightened, I have been treated with a respect for which I never can return you sufficient thanks; and the leader of the cry, instead of being the demigod of the people, has been rejected by the electors. I say that this is a matter of proud satisfaction to us.

A voice exclaimed, "What of Ireland?" to which the speaker replied:—

I would say to all those who are rather too anxious to rip up religious differences, to remember that if there is a difference of religion between England and Ireland, there is a comity of interests; that if the Irish are sometimes excitable, you owe much to that unhappy country. I would ask you to speak of a sister's faults with mildness and consideration [cheers]; and I would remind you that, though now it may be forgotten, it was to the Irish members of Parliament you owed the Reform Bill of 1832 [cheers]. Remember, too, that the greatest instance of self-devotion in modern Parliamentary history was when the Irish members, representing a purely agricultural country—for Ireland has no manufactures to boast of—supported the repeal of the corn laws [cheers]. Therefore, when you blame Ireland for her excesses, remember how, in the hour of peril, and when your liberties were at stake, she stood by you and fought for your cause [loud cheers]. I say, then, away with these differences. There is no true Englishman who would bound on with a cry "England against Ireland!" and he is no friend of his country who would join in it [cheers]. Now, mark me, the question of Ireland is the question of financial reform. You may send your troops over there as you please, but so long as you rule Ireland on the principles put forth by the gentlemen on the opposite side; so long as you continue to pay large bodies of troops to maintain your rule, so long will you have to keep up the amount of the taxation. Remember, when the tax-gatherer comes to your door, it is Ireland that makes him call upon you. Remember how your rule has been maintained in that unfortunate country. Believe me it is not the submarine telegraph which will bind Ireland to you. No, the electric chain that will join you heart and heart together is abstinence from insult to her religion, and sympathy with her prejudices [loud cheers].

After a humorous and forcible sketch of the position of the Government, in relation to Free-trade, and disclaiming factious opposition to it, Mr. Osborne bestowed hearty commendations on Joseph Hume and "George Byng, Lord Enfield," warmly thanked his supporters for their exertions, and assured his opponents that as the member for Middlesex, he should forget the wrongs of the candidate.

The Marquis of Blandford was received with great uproar, and only gained a hearing through the repeated interposition of Mr. Osborne. He complained of the personalities that had been thrown into the contest; and especially of the reflections on his family pension—which, he said, a grateful country conferred, for his services, on the Duke of Marlborough—

"the man to distant nations known,
Who shook the Gallic, fixed the Austrian throne."

Little did he think when he achieved those victories, with the glory of which all Europe rang, that the time would come when the benefits conferred by those victories would be cast as a reproach in the teeth of his descendants—that the gratitude of the nation would be contemned [great uproar]. He concluded by saying, "Electors of Middlesex, I thank you all. I leave you now without one bitter thought. I desire your good; and your good, according to the dictates of my conscience, I shall endeavour to promote in the legislative assembly of this country. You shall see by my public life that hereditary distinctions, ducal honours, and public pensions, are but as dross in my eyes unless life and character sustain them" [cheers and uproar].

Mr. Hume briefly addressed the meeting, and was loudly applauded.

In seconding a vote of thanks to the Sheriff, Mr. Osborne said:—

A hint has been thrown out that we are likely to meet very soon again; and I am inclined to think that idea correct. Parties are so evenly balanced now, we have got such a dead lock, that we cannot get on in the House of Commons—I feel certain of that. You'll vote for me again, won't you? [cries of "Yes"]. But if I come to another contest, don't let me have such a nar-

row shave. The race has been run too fine. You might have covered us with a blanket. I don't like that; I like to win with a distance between. I have been handicapped, and heavily. I had to carry the indiscretion of friends on my back; I have had very mischievous paragraphs, very ill-advised advertisements—meaning well. These were heavy for me to carry. If I had not been so heavily handicapped I should have won at least by a distance. When you come to examine my conduct, to see my votes, and to study the whole tenor of my political life, I feel confident that you will give me your support at another election [cheers]. I think we have pretty well buried the Pope and Cardinal Wiseman. Well, let us erect a decent monument to their memory, and let the epitaph be, "No religious distinctions, but the common good of all the people" [cheers].

CORNWALL (EAST).—The following sketch of the proceedings in this county, where the battle of Free-trade was fought and won, is given in a private letter, dated July 21:—"We are just now in the midst of a warm election contest. The representatives for Cornwall for many years were Liberals. Pendarves and Lemon have sat for the Western division for at least twenty years uninterruptedly. Hussey Vivian and Sir William Trevelyan sat for the Eastern till, about ten years ago, Lord Elliott, the present Earl St. Germans (late Post-master General of the Peel Government), succeeded by the cry for Protection in splitting up the Liberal party, and attaining the head of the poll with a small majority. At the elevation of Sir Hussey Vivian to the peerage as Baron Vivian, Sir William Trevelyan tried to regain his seat, but was defeated by a Tory youth, Rashleigh, by a large majority. On the elevation of Lord Elliott to the House of Lords, Mr. Carew, our lord of the manor, succeeded without opposition, so strong was the Tory cause, but at the last general election, Rashleigh retired into private life, and the Tories allowed Mr. Robartes, a Liberal, to take his place without a contest. Mr. Robartes married Mr. Carew's sister. About four months since a determination was expressed by the Tories that Robartes should be displaced, and that, as they had it completely in their power, they should return two Protectionists, and a Mr. Kendall, being a thorough-going Derbyite, was the man fixed on to replace Robartes. Mr. Robartes is the largest landowner and wealthiest commoner in the county; and besides being liberal to his tenants, is Liberal also in politics. As soon as the people heard of the contest between Protection and Free-trade, they set to work in good earnest. Robartes addressed multitudes in every town, and his progress through the division was the most enthusiastic ever remembered. The two Protectionists, on the contrary, could nowhere get a hearing, and frequently left minus their coat-tails. On the same day that at Callington Carew and Kendall were driven from the platform, Robartes was drawn into Liskeard by about 300 miners from the Carradon mines. Still the Tories made sure of success. On Saturday the nomination took place at Bodmin, and the show of hands for the big loaf was overwhelming. The polling commenced yesterday (Monday). Carriages of all descriptions were ready to convey the voters to the booth at Liskeard. Although Torpoint is so completely under Mr. Carew, the display of feeling reflects credit on the independent spirit of its inhabitants. From every window Free-trade colours were suspended, and little wreaths crowded the streets with flags lettered, 'Robartes and the Big Loaf.' At the last contest the Liberals only polled 5 from Torpoint; this time Robartes had 35 plumpers, besides split votes with Carew. The electors from Devonport joined the Torpointers, and formed a dashing procession, entering Liskeard amid tumultuous cheers. The Tories made but a sorry show even from Carew's stronghold, headed by a brass band. On entering Liskeard, they were met by the miners, armed with bludgeons. The horses ran back frantic, and alarming consequences were feared. Their colours were dragged down, coats with rosettes were pulled from their owners' backs, and Mr. Carew thrashed with the broken staffs. The success of Robartes at the poll, however, calmed them down. It is thought fortunate that he started well at Liskeard, otherwise murder would, no doubt, have been committed. The Tories succeeded by leaving their carriages, and avoiding display, in entering the town and giving their votes. Not a blue ribbon was to be seen in the streets, and the innocent members of the brass band sought pardon and mercy on their knees. The return of the carriages last night was the cause of great excitement. The Tories were received with yells, and the Free-traders were besieged by non-electors and women, eager to grasp their hand to express their thanks for their valiant defence of Free-trade against combined landlordism. The mail this morning brought this return as the close of the first day's poll:—

Robartes.....	2,374
Kendall.....	1,832
Carew.....	1,816

A late account from Liskeard this afternoon states that Kendall is still beating Carew, and is 100 ahead. The people here wish it may be true; they hope Carew will be thrown out for coalescing with Kendall. The Liberals regret they did not bring forward John Trevelyan. They could have carried him with ease." There appears, also, to have been rioting at St. Austle, where Sir L. Duckworth was struck by a stone. The Riot Act was read, but not the least notice was taken of it. At the close of the poll the numbers were—

Robartes.....	2,608
Kendall.....	1,987
Carew.....	1,976

ISLE OF WIGHT.—The polling took place on Thursday and Friday, and resulted in the defeat of

Mr. Dawes, the Radical candidate. Party feeling ran very high at Ryde. On the day of nomination, the carriages of the friends of Colonel Harcourt, the Derbyite candidate, were followed by mobs, the windows of the vehicles were smashed by showers of stones, and several persons were seriously injured. On Wednesday, three of the principal offenders were taken before the magistrates at Newport, and, being convicted of riotous conduct, committed to Winchester Gaol for three months each. At the close of the poll on Thursday, Mr. Dawes was 99 astern of his opponent, and his committee, considering a further contest hopeless, advised him to resign, which he did. On Friday afternoon, Col. Harcourt was declared duly elected. The *Hants Independent* says:—"No efforts, whether just or unjust, have been spared to return the Tory member; and Tory magistrates and Tory clergymen, to their eternal shame be it spoken, have been openly detected in the endeavour to induce the Liberal voters to abandon their most solemn promises, and 'sell their polluted souls.' And in many cases, it is too well known, they shamefully succeeded. We are informed that in the Cowes district alone, forty individuals, who had promised their support to the Liberal candidate, had gone off to the Ryde Regatta on the morning of polling, and were not expected home at night, if (the tide ran too strong!) At Ryde, aristocratic influences and intimidation raised the Colonel nearly on a par with Mr. Dawes, where the Liberal majority was expected to be gained. At Cowes, it placed him nearly two to one in advance, whilst Newport altogether failed in affording help to the latter. Scores of pledges were unblushingly broken, for causes more easily guessed at than proved, and its effects have been felt by the defeat which followed."

NORTHUMBERLAND, NORTH.—In our last number we were able to furnish only a bare outline of the proceedings at the nomination, and to mention that Sir G. Grey made a speech. His address presents but few striking points—being heavy and verbose in the extreme. He commented on the ambiguous position of the Government; he warned the farmers that they might lose more than they would gain by a readjustment of taxation; and he asserted that he had as firmly upheld our "glorious constitution" as Lord Ossulton or Lord Derby. He had been charged with having allied himself with Cobden and Bright: this he replied to as follows:—

There is no further alliance between me and any other man, be he Mr. Cobden or any one else, than an alliance of principle. If I find a man agrees with me in an important principle, I rejoice to act with him. I rejoice all the more if I find that he has been selected as the representative of the largest constituency in the empire; and whatever constituency a man may have been sent by, if I find him dangerous or unsafe I shall always offer him my determined opposition.

Sir George, referring to the unfair agencies employed by his opponents, was very naturally led to the question of the ballot:—

One word more also with regard to one of those political changes alluded to by my noble friend—namely, the ballot, or a system of secret voting. I will only say this, that thinking, as I do, that the advantages and dangers of that system are both greatly exaggerated; and, doubting as I do its efficiency, I must say that those persons amongst us who exercise an undue influence and coercion over the honest voters (Mr. Collingwood, of Glanton, here cried out "Name, name, and no insinuations," and Sir George continued)—I am asked to name those who have exercised undue influence over voters, and who have created on their part a demand for the ballot. I had almost said their name was legion [cheers and hisses]. But I could name honourable exceptions to that—of men who have abstained from exercising their influence for the purpose of depriving the elector of the free exercise of that privilege which the constitution places in his hand. I am happy to find that these practices are unpopular; for I feel they are the surest way to render the demand for the ballot irresistible by any Government. I rejoice that the offence is indignantly denied. Those voters who have told me they would have given me their votes, but have said, "You know how we are tied," I hope, after hearing the indignant denial of Mr. Collingwood and his friends, they will feel released from their supposed previous obligations and vote only in my favour.—Mr. Collingwood (from the opposite side of the hustings): I still call upon you, sir, to name those individuals, and to make no insinuations [much excitement].—Sir G. Grey: Mr. Collingwood has asked me to name the individual to whom I have referred in my preceding observations. I speak in the presence of men who know what I say to be true [cheers and disapprobation, and another cry of "Name"]. I refuse, for the reasons I have stated, to name any individual. I only wish to say that men who have acted in this way do more than any arguments can do in favour of those who advocate the ballot; and I tell Mr. Collingwood, if he calls upon me to repudiate the statement, that I speak in the presence of men who would scout me from this hustings if I repudiated it, because I know it to be true [cheers and hisses].

At the poll, on Thursday and Friday, Sir G. Grey sustained a defeat—the numbers at the close being as follows:—

Louvaine.....	1,414
Ossulton.....	1,335
Grey.....	1,300

In 1847 the numbers were as follows:—

Grey.....	1,366
Ossulton.....	1,217
Louvaine.....	1,237

ORKNEY AND KIRK WALL.—The nomination took place on Monday week at Kirkwall. The candidates were the Hon. Frederick Dundas and Mr. John Inglis, Lord Advocate of Scotland. Mr. Dundas professed strong anti-Derbyite views; and brought a charge against Mr. Anderson, the late member, of having withdrawn his candidature at the suggestion of the Government, to make way for the Lord

Advocate, in return for the contract for the Oriental mails. Mr. Inglis staked his personal honour that this charge was a wicked and monstrous lie. Considering his official position, his hustings declaration of opinion may go for something. He would not trust the Protestantism of Lord John Russell, a nobleman whose private opinions are known to be in favour of endowing Popery. He was for sectarian education, and he insisted that teachers should be rigidly selected from men of sound Protestant principles. He would vote against the Maynooth grant; and against the re-imposition of a duty on corn; nor would he agree to "any equivalent measure." The show of hands was declared equal, and Mr. Sheriff Aytoun gave his casting vote to Mr. Dundas. A poll was demanded, but it will not take place until the 30th and 31st.

SURREY (WEST).—DISTURBANCES.—Colonel Challoner, the Liberal candidate, made a stout fight, but has not been successful. Messrs. Evelyn and Drummond have been returned, the former by a majority of 286, and the latter by a majority of 247 over the gallant colonel. Serious riots took place at Farnham and Godalming after the closing of the poll on Tuesday night, the bands of music and processions contributing materially to increase the excitement. The number of registered electors is 3,997, about 3,000 of whom are supposed to have polled. At no former election for the western division have so many electors voted. Mr. Alecock, M.P., gave a plumper for Colonel Challoner. His colleague, Mr. Locke King, gave a split vote at Chertsey for Challoner and Drummond. Lord B. Howard, M.P., gave a plumper for Colonel Challoner.

WILTS (SOUTH).—The Derbyite sustained a thorough defeat here—the numbers at the declaration of the poll on Thursday being—

Sydney Herbert (Peelite)	1,550
William Wyndham (Peelite)	1,304
R. P. Long (Derbyite)	1,074

The result was made the occasion of a grand celebration at Salisbury on Thursday. Flags were displayed from many windows in every principal street, breakfasts were worn in profusion, happy throngs of both sexes collected in every public place, the church bells rang out merry peals, and, in short, the good old city wore every symptom of a popular rejoicing. Mr. Sydney Herbert was vehemently cheered.

"I trust," he said, "that the next Parliament may be one which will apply itself honestly and vigorously to the discharge of its duties, for the purpose of strengthening, by improving our ancient institutions [hear, hear]—for the purpose of removing all proved abuses—for the purpose of diffusing by its own spirit a similar spirit of peace and goodwill amongst all of us, and amongst all classes and denominations of her Majesty's subjects [cheers]; and by their legislation—their financial legislation likewise—I hope they will promote the material welfare, and, therefore, the prosperity and contentment of every class of the community" [hear, hear].

After a short address from Mr. Wyndham, the procession re-formed, and, headed by the newly-elected knights of the shire, perambulated the principal streets of the city, followed by a large portion of the assemblage, who mingled their acclamations with the enlivening strains of music. Mr. and Mrs. Herbert were escorted to the railway station by a large mass of the townspeople, who continued cheering them till the moment of the starting of the train.

NOTABLIA OF THE LATE CONTESTS.

THE EDINBURGH ELECTION.

The *Scottish Press* of Saturday devotes two interesting articles to this subject, which are of sufficient importance to be more widely promulgated. The first deals with the late election as an illustration of the great progress of Dissent. It compares the times (twenty years ago) when Church establishments were strong and Dissent was weak in Scotland, with the present, when in the intellectual capital of the North, a public meeting of electors instructs their committee "to look out for a candidate who will oppose all endowments," and that candidate chosen by an influential body was "perhaps the most conspicuous Dissenter and Voluntary in Edinburgh."

At the meetings which he held during the canvass—more numerous than we can reckon from memory—he avowed distinctly and constantly that he held by his principles; that nothing would induce him to forego them—nothing to conceal them; that, if elected, he would do what he could to carry them out, that he would avow them in the Senate as frankly as he had maintained them in the city—and what was the result? He stood at the head of the poll of the Liberal constituency of Edinburgh, pitted against the great historian on the one hand, and the sitting member on the other. He was rejected, no doubt, through Tory votes; but the voice of the Liberal constituency pronounced in favour of the Dissenting Lord Provost, who glories in his dissent!

We ask any one to consider these statements—in which we have avoided everything personal and incidental—and say whether or not the cause of Dissent advances. It not only advances, but advances rapidly. That man is a short-sighted politician, and knows little of the philosophy of mental and social progress, who—impatient of delay—would carry the citadel of the enemy as it were by storm. Violent reforms—and changes obtained before public opinion has been educated sufficiently to lead to their adoption—rarely conduce to good, and are seldom permanent. Opinions, political and social, must be sifted and sifted—like the thunder-cloud beating up against the wind they must have many a tassel ere they obtain the mastery,—like the sapling in the forest they must be rocked in the tempest ere their roots strike deep. And it is only after buffeting with adverse influences, and vindictive for themselves, the

language and support of intelligent and philosophic minds, that they take their place as great truths, to act upon which is ripe statesmanship and profoundest wisdom.

This is the ordeal through which the great principle of Voluntaryism is passing. Its ultimate triumph is as sure as its progress is satisfactory.

The second article contains the disclosures arising from "a peep into the city polling booths." In the first place, an error in casting reduces Mr. Macaulay's majority by 27, making him only 91 over Mr. Cowan, and 286 above the Lord Provost. We also learn from them the immense proportion of the Lord Provost's supporters who split their votes on Mr. Macaulay—and the equally remarkable handful of Mr. Macaulay's supporters who repaid the compliment.

The second most striking thing is the unanimity with which the Free Church ministers, and most of the leading men—the wagers on Providence in the Parliament House excepted—voted for Mr. Cowan and Mr. Campbell—the Parliament House gentlemen relieving the monotony by polling for Mr. Cowan and Mr. Macaulay—but both parties agreeing *non con.* to give no vote for the Lord Provost. On running over the books we find the following names among the voters for Cowan and Campbell—Rev. Dr. Candlish, Dr. Hetherington, Dr. McKellar, Dr. Duncan, John Bruce, W. G. Blaikie, W. Tasker, J. Glen, W. K. Tweedie, John Jaffray, C. Watson, while Dr. Cunningham confined his vote to Mr. Cowan, but not a solitary minister in the whole body voted for the Provost. The laymen followed suit admirably. The Parliament House gentlemen again, who concentrated their affections and bestowed their votes on Cowan and Macaulay, were aptly represented by such men as Mr. Moncreiff, M.P. (in acknowledgment, probably, of the exertions of the Leith Dissenters on his behalf), and Mr. A. S. Logan, Advocate. But a third class of Free-churchmen proved still more conclusively that the party were prepared for anything but Mr. McLaren, and so we find that they supported the Liberal, Mr. Cowan, and the Tory, Mr. Bruce. Of course there was no coalition! Certainly not! Here we might select such names as Mr. Gall, jun., Mr. George Lyon, the Secretary to the Protestant Association, Mr. E. Brown Douglas, Mr. A. K. Johnston (Sir William's brother), &c. &c. Here, then, have we every species of plumping and splitting Free-church votes, but, go as they might, the parties taking good care that not one of them should be bestowed on the Lord Provost.

After giving the names of well-known Tories who split their votes with Mr. Cowan, the *Scottish Press* mentions that "Mr. J. T. Gibson Craig, the brother of our late member, voted for Cowan and Macaulay; so did his partner, Mr. Dalzell; so did his cousin, Mr. James Gibson Thomson. So did such men as Mr. Robert Chambers, and Mr. John Leishman, W.S. While at an hour when Mr. Macaulay was two hundred or so ahead, and beyond all risk, we find Mr. Jopp, the Whig agent, plumping for him—his example being followed by Sheriff Hunter, Mr. Robert Cox, Mr. Joseph Baird, and hundreds of others—thus showing that what was deemed the Liberal portion of the Whig voters were quite willing to see the Lord Provost kept out, even after they had secured the return of their own man."

MAJOR BERKEFORD ON THE DERBY BRIBERY CASE.—This now notorious member of the present Government, with his colleague, Sir J. Tyrell, made a public entry into Braintree, on Monday, on horseback, accompanied by about 100 gentlemen and farmers. Hideous yells and groans saluted the ears of the Ministerialist and expressions of a menacing character, especially levelled against Mr. Berkeford, were freely employed. Stronger methods of conveying their dislikes were even had recourse to by the crowd, and stones and other missiles were flying in all directions, two of which struck the hon. member. The county constabulary, however, succeeded in restoring something like order, and amidst tremendous groans the members of the procession proceeded to the White Hart Hotel, where dinner awaited them. In the course of his speech, Mr. Berkeford declared his great affection, in which he would yield to none, for "civil and religious liberty."

It is a high-sounding and beautiful term; but when it is brought forward by a Dissenting manufacturer, or a Radical ex-member of Parliament, I am apt to think the real meaning of it is, "Down with the Church, and let's do as we please" [loud cheers]. I wish to stand by civil and religious liberty, but I ask the men of Essex, is it civil liberty that they should be pelted when they come here to eat a dinner? Is it liberty when voters are hurried off by the priests, as they are in Ireland, and confined in dungeons? Don't let us prostitute civil and religious liberty, then, into mob rule and Dissenting arrogance [loud cheers].

He then proceeded to notice the Derby bribery case:—

I am not going to permit these false accusations to go forward, and not to notice them. The proper place, however, is not the dinner table here at Braintree, but the floor of the House of Commons [cheers]. Still, I am not going to dismiss you quite so quietly. I tell you here, that directly or indirectly, I have had no hand whatever, in any case whatsoever, of bribery in the borough of Derby [cheers]. Further, as to the particulars I will not go, because whenever Parliament meets—whether it is mooted on the other side or not—I shall consider it my duty in my place, to state that these accusations have been made against me, and I shall call on those who make them to prove them [loud cheers]. I shall endeavour to have an inquiry into the whole thing, which I have not the slightest hesitation in saying will expose bare and broad to the public view as gross a case of conspiracy, combined falsehood, and vilification, as ever was brought before a committee of the House of Commons [loud cheers]. Under these circumstances it would be imprudent to say one word more, because they that can bring false accusations, and suborn people to support them, would be ready to meet what I know if I allowed one scintilla to come out.

The *Globe* gives currency to a rumour in the

Derbyite clubs, that Major W. Berkeford, M.P., is about to resign the office of Secretary-at-War for that of Paymaster-General under the present Government.

THE DISSIDENT M. P. FOR CAMBRIDGESHIRE.—Mr. Ball, the recently elected member for Cambridgeshire, may rejoice in the distinction of being the only Dissenting Protectionist M.P. in the House of Commons. He is stated to be "a staunch friend of Church and State." In his address of thanks to his constituents he proclaimed himself determined to be Catholic ascendancy. "I must, therefore," he said, "give countenance and support to our established religion" [loud cheers]. Subsequently, in reply to questions put to him, Mr. Ball explained, with regard to Church-rates, that he had always said, while such was the law, the rates must be paid; but he believed it to be a most unhappy and unjust rate, and would gladly vote for a substitute; and as to the Irish Church, "agreeing as he did in the necessity of a State religion, he should vote for such being upheld." Mr. Ball is a Baptist in religious sentiment, and an occasional preacher.

BRIDGNORTH, AND THE SHROPSHIRE ELECTIONS.—"A Loyer of Consistency" at Bridgnorth writes as follows on the recent elections:—"Shropshire sends altogether, to the next House of Commons, seven Derbyites, and one Peelite—a Judas, as the Salopian Tories say, among the apostles. There have been contests at Ludlow, Shrewsbury, and Bridgnorth, and it is a notorious fact that bribery and intimidation have been practised at all these places. The Liberal candidate for Bridgnorth resolutely adhered to 'purity principles,' and, consequently, he was last of the poll. We hope, however, that at least one Tory will be unseated on petition; and thus our defeat will be turned into a victory. A great deal of noise has been made about Harwich and St. Albans on the score of bribery. But the fact is, there are scores of places which are quite as bad, and are even more deserving of disfranchisement. I only speak the sentiments of a large portion of the really intelligent and honest electors of this borough, when I say that we should hail the disfranchisement of Bridgnorth as a real boon to the great cause of Liberal principles. There is one good effect which will flow from the election. It will make our friends in the agricultural districts more than ever firm in their Anti-state-church principles. If anybody doubted it before, he must now be convinced that the grand secret of the Tory strength in the counties is the myriad-parson-power of 'the Church.' In Shropshire, we have a church for almost every score farm-houses. Many of the livings are rich, and the parsons have little to do. Hence they are ready at an election for any dirty work. They accompany the Tory canvassers; they help to put the screw on the tenants and shopkeepers, and, in short, work by fair means and foul for the advocates of corruption and the enemies of popular rights. Our little town, like many others, would be tolerably independent if left to itself; but we are subject to a perfect invasion of parsons and squires from the surrounding neighbourhood. The 'pulpit drum ecclesiastic' has been lately brought into requisition, and the No-Popery cry has resounded long and loud. The most audacious lies have been circulated against the Liberal candidates. A clergyman preached a furious No-Popery sermon in this neighbourhood, and half-succeeded in frightening many old ladies into a perfect horror of our Liberal candidates. He was obliged, however, to make an acknowledgment for having denounced that gentleman as a Papist. And this leads me to say, sir, that in common with multitudes of Dissenters, I am ashamed of the conduct of some who call themselves Dissenters and Liberals, and who profess to express the sentiments of our denomination generally. The Liverpool election has been regarded by some as a 'heavy blow and great discouragement' to the Liberal cause. But I can imagine what would have inflicted far greater injury—imagine Gibson and Bright defeated at Manchester, the commercial and manufacturing metropolis of England. That, sir, would have made the Tories raise a louder shout than they did when they greeted the victory of bigotry at Liverpool. Yet, let it be remembered that the *Patriot* and the *Banner* (proh pudor!) did all they could to injure the popular cause at Manchester, because Gibson and Bright would not shout with them 'No Popery.' The Tories at Manchester made long extracts from the *Patriot*, and distributed them to serve electioneering purposes. It was all in vain, of course; Manchester has declared, in a way not to be misunderstood, that she has no sympathy with such politicians as Messrs. Lock and Dehman, or with such namby-pamby Dissenters as are represented by the organs of the Protestant Alliance, or in the editorial columns of the *Patriot* and the *Banner*. Really it is time that the Dissenters of England should learn who are their real friends."

SOUTH NORTHUMBERLAND ELECTION.—Permit me (writes a Newcastle correspondent) to draw your attention to the contest that has just terminated for the Southern division of Northumberland. Three candidates were in the field, two Liberals and one Derbyite. Of the Liberals, Mr. George Ridley was the one brought forward avowedly to oust the Tory candidate. He was the favourite with the people, and in every way worthy of their countenance and support. Yet, notwithstanding his qualifications, his Liberal and progressive principles, he has been rejected, much to the sorrow and regret of every true-hearted Reformer. This result has been brought about in part by the petty jealousy of the other Liberal candidate, a young gentleman possessing extensive property and influence in the county; but

who is reported to be somewhat parsimonious, and who would have preferred "walking the course" with a Tory, rather than bear the expense of a contest. But the most melancholy reason why Mr. George Ridley was defeated, is to be found in the inconsistent conduct of Dissenters and professed Reformers. The dereliction from principle, and we might say propriety, exhibited by some of the leading Dissenters and Radicals, is sufficient to fill the breast of every honest Reformer with feelings of disgust and shame. We could name those who ought to have been fighting the battle of Free-trade, of liberty, civil and religious, and of Parliamentary Reform, who have been found plumping for the man whose known principles are opposed to the extension of the franchise, or the ballot, and who is a firm supporter of Church and State, church-rates, and clergy education, as propounded by his leader—Lord Derby. When Dissenters vote in favour of church establishments, we cannot wonder at their non-attendance at Anti-state-church meetings. In the contest for South Northumberland, if the Dissenters and Reformers had remained true to their principles, the success of George Ridley would have been secured.

THE WELSH ELECTIONS.—A correspondent at Ruabon writes as follows:—"When I was reading your paper this week, I inferred from your observations on the English counties, that you expected little help from them for the Liberal cause. I am happy to inform you, that this county (Denbighshire, the Yorkshire of North Wales) has acted nobly in returning a staunch Liberal. The contest was between Mr. Bagot, a Tory of the first water, and Mr. Biddulph, who was formerly one of the members for this county. The former gentleman, through the influence of Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, has triumphed in every election, since 1837, over his Liberal opponent, and great was the disappointment and chagrin of himself and his supporters when the result of the poll was ascertained. Final state of the poll (July 20):—

Sir W. W. Wynn [unopposed].	2,135
Mr. Biddulph [Liberal]	1,611
Mr. Bagot [Derbyite]	1,632

Majority for Mr. Biddulph... 79

On Friday another victory was achieved in the next county (Flintshire) for the good cause; at the final close of the poll, Mostyn [Liberal] had a majority over Peel [Derbyite] of 406. You will see by these triumphs, that the love of liberty is still strong in the ancient Britons. One principal reason is, that the clergy of the Establishment have little influence over the people in these counties. They have the gospel preached to them on the Voluntary principle very generally. They know the truth, and the truth has made them free. The people of Wrexham also acted nobly in the recent contests for both the boroughs and county. The Tory (West) was very nearly ousted, and will be altogether next time, for his shabby conduct to his cousin, Mr. Biddulph—having promised not to use his influence against him, and afterwards broken it, though not with much effect."

INTERESTING AUTOBIOGRAPHY.—The following extract from the speech of Mr. Chorley P. Villiers at the Wolverhampton election, should be read by all faint-hearted reformers in Church and State:—

"When I first went into the House of Commons the conduct of it was disgusting. You might attack the Crown—the constitution—even the bench of bishops—anything you liked—so that you did not mention Free-trade. If you did, then the row began [laughter]. Then you were declared to be a bad subject, a republican, a leveller, and, indeed, all sorts of bad things [renewed laughter]. You had to endure the advice of all kinds of friends, who said, 'Don't meddle with that question (meaning Free-trade), if you meddle with it, you will never get on in life, you will ruin yourself.' Now, I was glad to hear that sort of thing, for it determined me to persevere [cheers]. It was anything but pleasant work at that time, I assure you [hear]. I remember my old friend, Mr. Fryer, your first member, said to me the first time I came here—'Have you the courage to go on? To persevere year after year, and not only to do that, but to move for unconditional repeal?' [cheers.] I replied that I knew a great sacrifice was required, but that I knew the thing was right in principle, and that I would try [cheers]. And I did so [hear]. For the first six years, you know, after that time, our friends, as they were called, were in power, but they did not by any means like this question of Free-trade [hear]. Lord Melbourne said it was madness to talk of such a thing, and other members of his party said it was a mischievous thing to advocate [hear]. Well, gentlemen, I kept my promise to your old friend—that genuine Free-trader—Mr. Fryer. For years I struggled; annually, for nine years in succession, I moved for a repeal of these laws unsuccessfully; but look at the result. Can you appreciate my satisfaction and my gladness of heart? I, who struggled so long and so unsuccessfully in the face of such bitter opposition—such lukewarm support? No, gentlemen, none can appreciate or enter into the satisfaction I feel unless they had gone through that struggle under similar circumstances; and not all the places, nor all the advantages I might have obtained, would have induced me to forego that which I now enjoy [cheers]. Why, gentlemen, at last the whole country has come round to the views you entertained at the time you first elected me [hear]."

TIVERTON.—It is stated that the aged Mr. Heathcoat is about to retire in favour of Lord Ebrington.

MR. MACAULAY AND HIS CONSTITUENTS.—Mr. Macaulay, whose health is greatly restored, is expected in Edinburgh the beginning of next week, and requests the electors to meet him in the Music Hall on Friday.—*Scotsman*.

THE WESTERN BAR.—No less than eight counsel who do, or did, travel the Western Circuit, have been returned to the present Parliament, and all for

boroughs in the counties of the Circuit—namely, Mr. Crowder for Liskeard, Sir A. Cockburn for Southampton, Mr. Butt for Weymouth, Mr. Massey for Newport, Mr. Collier for Plymouth, Mr. Phinn for Bath, and Mr. E. Carter for Tavistock.

JOURNALIST M.P.'s.—The following representatives of the press have been recently returned for the new Parliament:—Nottingham, John Walter, of the *Times*; New Ross, C.G. Duffy, of the *Nation*; Dungarvon, J. F. Maguire, of the *Cork Examiner*; Meath, F. Lucas, of the *Tablet*; Rochdale, E. Miall, of the *Nonconformist*; Westbury, James Wilson, of the *Economist*.

WORK AND WAGES.—The other day, at Berwick, the walls were placarded with large letters, announcing "that Sir George Grey had received £25,000 of the public money since the last election. Lord Ossulston had received nothing." Some waggish Radical got a placard of similar dimensions, and posted it below, intimating "that, during that period, Lord Ossulston had done nothing, was worth nothing, and deserved nothing."—*Gateshead Observer*.

IRELAND.

RENEWED DISORDERS.

The Irish county elections have been almost as riotous as those borough contests we reported last week. Similar scenes have been enacted in Kilkenny, Armagh, Downpatrick, and Clonmel. In Kilkenny, the women imitated the acts of the Yahoos, and spoilt the clothes of Lord James Butler, the Hon. Mr. Wandesforde, and Colonel Wemyss. At the same time, electors, it is said, were taken out of their beds and sworn on crucifixes not to vote for Butler and Ellis. In Armagh, a fight with stones and staves broke out after the poll had closed, on the 16th. But it is in Downpatrick that the mere riot rises almost to savage rebellion. The fighting began with a successful charge made by the Tenant-righters, who drove the hired bullies of the Ker and Hill party from the door of the court-house; these latter, by a stratagem, got possession of the gallery; which the Tenant-righters stormed, bludgeoned in hand, driving their opponents away with great loss. The court-house now rang with the most appalling yells; for an hour the conflict was sustained, and it only subsided from the weakness of the combatants. Just as the nomination was about to begin, a mob from without smashed in all the windows, and the court was then suspended for two hours. In the street the two parties could with difficulty be separated by the soldiery. Great excitement prevailed in Clonmel, but there the people were content with flogging effigies of the Derbyite candidate.

In other parts intimidation has been used on both sides. In Cork county, the tenants at Cloddagh Castle defied Lord Bernard, and said he might turn them out if he liked. In Waterford, a threatening letter from Sir Richard Keane to one of his tenants has been published: "he will not keep any person on his estate who chooses to vote against his interest." Then there is a letter from the Marquis of Ormonde to his tenants on behalf of Lord James Butler, telling the serfs that, as he is more familiar than they are with political questions, so there is no impropriety in his asking for their votes in favour of Lord James. In the Dublin County contest, Lord Palmerston's name figures as having requested his tenantry to vote for Mr. Craven. In Clare, the Tories made great efforts to compel their tenants to vote for Colonel Vandeleur. There is recorded "one remarkable exception"—Mr. Molony, of Kiltannon, allowed his tenantry to vote as they pleased! nay, he even employed a bellman to proclaim the extraordinary news in the village of Tulla. As for Downshire, the conflict has been tremendous. Specimen intimidation-letters have studied the Belfast papers.

The Clare election has been stained with blood. On Thursday, a party of the 31st foot were escorting a body of voters from the estates of the Marquis of Conyngham to the poll. They passed through the village of Six-mile Bridge, one of the polling places, and were hissed by the people. Some say stones were thrown, and attempts were twice made to "rescue" the voters. The second time a stone smashed a soldier's musket, and the troops were ordered to fire. They fired up and down the street, killing six persons and wounding many more. This took place while a body of police were within a hundred yards. Intense excitement followed: the polling was stopped; and more troops were ordered from Limerick. The *Limerick Reporter* of Friday says:—"Twelve shots were discharged in all, each of which took effect—nearly all deadly effect. Mr. M. Canny, of Clonmoney, coroner, empannelled a jury about five o'clock, p.m., to hold an inquest on the bodies of the dead. The inquest was adjourned to to-morrow (Saturday), when several witnesses will be examined. Sir Lucius O'Brien, lieutenant of the county, and Sir E. Fitzgerald, nephew of Sir John F. Fitzgerald, one of the candidates, were present yesterday soon after the *battue*, and expressed themselves in the most indignant terms at the outrage. Sir Lucius declared that there was no cause given for the firing as far as he could ascertain, and called upon the magistrates present to state who gave the order. All the magistrates declared that they gave no order. The officer in command stated that he gave no order. The licentious soldiers fired at a considerable distance from the women, who threw the stones after them, and at the top of the street. They fired, as we have above stated, in two directions; in each direction there was a wall, which completely enclosed the people, so that there

was no escape whatever, one way or the other, from the murderous fire."

Almost all the provincial papers teem with details of violence of some kind employed by the contending parties at the elections. The *Kilkenny Moderator* has some columns occupied with accounts of outrages of this nature, but as the politics of the paper are strong, these accounts must be taken *cum grano salis*. The *Moderator* says:—"The most dastardly attacks were made on Lord James Butler on several occasions; on one in particular, whilst driving from the Court-house, with Sir John Blunden, as they were about turning into King-street, they were assailed with showers of dirt, stones, and sticks, the horse's head was caught, and every effort was made to break the ear upon which they sat; his lordship carried a stout stick with which he defended himself gallantly, knocking over one rascal who struck him a cowardly blow on the back of the neck. However, Colonel Goldie and the dragoons soon rescued Lord James from the mob, riding them down in every direction, and we are happy to state that his lordship received no serious hurt. Several voters returning home from the poll were also waylaid in the suburbs, and beaten most disgracefully. The excitement and violence in Thomastown were far greater than in Kilkenny. We are able to state on good authority that a petition will positively be presented and energetically prosecuted. As well as the intimidation there is another strong ground for petition—that of want of qualification. Lord James Butler will, after all, be the member for our county, and the triumph of his opponents will prove but short-lived."

COUNTY OF DOWN.—We have already recorded what took place at the nomination for this county, with its accompanying scenes of disorder. On the hustings there were present four gentlemen from Rochdale, a deputation for Mr. Sharman Crawford's late constituents, who took that means of showing respect for their late representative. At eleven o'clock on the first day Mr. Crawford headed Lord Hill by 12—the numbers being—

Mr. Crawford	180
Lord Hill	168
Mr. Ker	133

But the tide soon turned, and at the close of the first day Lord E. Hill and Mr. Ker were, respectively, 2,318 and 788 ahead of Mr. Crawford, who had polled 2,758 votes. At the end of the second day the numbers were:—

Hill	8,173
Ker	7,124
Crawford	4,892

The *Northern Whig*, referring to this defeat of the Tenant-right cause, says:—"In the face of an opposition unparalleled in its disgraceful character, the candidate of the people polled nearly five thousand votes. But it was in vain; by sheer brute force success was rendered impossible. Hired bands of ruffians drove the independent voters from the polling-booths, and wretched tenants were dragged like chained slaves to vote against their consciences. Without aid or resources of any kind, except their own stout hearts, and a self-supporting sense of right, the Liberal party bore up marvellously against the overwhelming odds of immense funds and unlimited mob violence. It was simply the people unaided who made the struggle—a gallant one. They had no funds. Their candidate had not come forward to canvass. His consent to have his name put forward was all that had been obtained. Still, with the extraordinary exertions of their solicitor, Mr. William Girdwood, and the good and honest men who laboured with him, they made a brave fight. Against them struggling peacefully, there were arrayed on the other side the atrocious violence of hired mobs, inflamed with intoxicating drinks, the force of landlord coercion, and the operation of all the corrupt and immoral practices (such as the impersonation of hundreds of expatriated or dead men) to which the Tory faction are so well accustomed. Against such odds how could they succeed? Every means that could be brought to bear on the tenantry were availed of to inspire terror, anxiety, and alarm; and men who had solemnly pledged themselves to vote for Mr. Crawford were forced to belie all their former protestations, and turn their votes against him. It was a sad and humiliating sight. There were hundreds of intelligent, rational beings, drafted up to the polling booths, and forced to go through the form of political recantation. It was a bitter comment on what we call our freedom of election, to see these men dragged through the degradation. Nor was this all. Bands of ruffians were organized round the polling booths, armed with formidable clubs to terrify the independent electors. In Hillsborough they assaulted every man whom they suspected of the crime of sympathizing with Sharman Crawford, and they used their weapons with a freedom that showed that for one class at least, the ruffianly, there was full liberty in Downpatrick. For hours, on Thursday, hundreds of electors were waiting in Downpatrick to vote for Crawford, but dared not come near the polling booths, as they valued life and limb. All through each day, and at every polling booth, lawless violence prevailed almost unchecked. Ruffianism ran riot, and honest citizens were at the mercy of mobs. At night, these hireling gangs were fed like prize oxen, and primed with intoxicating drinks."

GALWAY COUNTY.—After the three candidates had been duly proposed, the show of hands declared by the High Sheriff to be in favour of Sir T. Burke and Captain Bellew, a poll demanded on behalf of Captain Daly, and Monday and Tuesday fixed for that purpose, to the astonishment of everybody the latter gentleman resigned! Sir T. Burke and Captain

Bellow demanded, as a matter of right, that he should officially declare them "duly elected;" but he refused to accede, so the booths will be opened, and the voters must be in attendance.

REGISTER! REGISTER! REGISTER!—On the two first Sundays in August the list of voters will be exhibited at the doors of the several churches and chapels in the borough, and it is important that they should be carefully examined in order to see if any persons are omitted who ought to be inserted, or any names put in that have no right to be there. The 20th of August is the last day for leaving objections to county voters with the overseers, and the 25th of August the last day for service of objections to borough voters on the overseers, and for service of objections on county electors. That day is also the last for receiving claims to be on the lists from borough electors.

NEGRO EMANCIPATION.—It will be seen from our advertising columns that a public meeting is to be held on Monday evening next, to commemorate the liberation of the blacks of our West India Islands. If anything of interest were wanting to call together a large audience on the occasion, it would be found in the fact that George Thompson, Esq., F. W. Kellogg, Esq., of the United States, and W. Wells Brown, the fugitive slave, are to be amongst the speakers. The question of slavery in the United States will be brought prominently before the meeting.

SCHOOLS OF DORSET.—From a return just printed it appears that, in the metropolitan schools (five in number) there are sixteen professors, masters, and assistant-masters. The highest salary is £300, with a portion of fees; the lowest, £32, with a portion of fees. In the provincial schools there are 41 masters, and the salaries vary from £25 to £300.

STATUE TO DR. JENNER.—An influential committee has been formed for the purpose of erecting a colossal bronze statue to the memory of the above distinguished individual. The model of the statue, designed by William Calder Marshall, A.R.A., was exhibited at the National Exhibition.

PENSIONS TO MEN OF SCIENCE.—On the recommendation of the Earl of Rosse, president of the Royal Society, the following pensions have been granted:—£200 per annum to Mr. Hind; £100 per annum to Dr. Mantell; and £75 to Mr. Ronalds, of the Kew Observatory.

POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, July 28.

SPEECH BY SIR JAMES GRAHAM.

On Monday afternoon a dinner was given to the members for the Eastern Division of Cumberland and the city of Carlisle, by the Liberal party, in a spacious pavilion erected for the occasion. Sir James Graham was, of course, the hero and the orator of the evening. The following is a careful abridgment of his speech:—

Many kind observations have been made with respect to myself and the Free-trade policy. It has been said, "Would that that great individual under whom I had the honour of serving—who is now departed—he to whom this country is under so great an obligation, and whose name will go down to posterity in connection with that great policy which he advocated! Would that he were here! Would, indeed, that he were here! Rejoicing in my past connexion with him—feeling, as I do, the fondest interest in all that is due to his sacred memory—I say all the feelings of his heart would have been satisfied by this appeal to the people on the present occasion [loud cheers]. He was of opinion that this great change was indispensable for the welfare and happiness of the people. He himself told me, after he left office, that there was no effort that he would not make, that there was no political contest he was not ready to incur in order to secure its safety [cheers]. Yes, gentlemen, other things may be doubtful—and with respect to persons, I consider that a secondary question—but this is settled, not only in East Cumberland and Carlisle, but throughout the United Kingdom, it is settled that Protection is dead [great cheering]. Free-trade is safe [cheers]; and that policy, let who will be Minister, never can be reversed [great cheering]. Mr. Howard has referred to certain remarkable features in the return of my hon. colleague and myself. I can truly say I have not canvassed a single vote at the last election [cheers]. I can say with truth that I had not a paid agent; that this triumph has been achieved, not by hired interference, but by the combined effort of the electors and non-electors of Carlisle [cheers]. It is, if ever there was a popular triumph, a pure popular triumph; and I defy any enemy to derogate from that triumph [loud cheers]. Great wonderment has been expressed at the success of the blue party in Carlisle. There was something said about spiriting away voters. The "man in the moon" appeared, and the old effect was suddenly reversed [laughter]. Promises were broken and prophecies falsified, and all this was attempted to be accounted for in the manner I have described [laughter]. Gentlemen, something was said about Derby [great uproar]. Now, I am going to impart to you an electioneering secret [cheers and laughter]. Now mind, it is strictly between you and me [laughter], and I beg that on no account it may go any further [loud laughter]. There is a vice-president (Mr. Mounsey) opposite, who, if necessary, will confirm my statements, for he has the letters in his pocket to which I am about to allude. You have heard of a letter addressed, as alleged by a member of the Government, to a Mr. Frail [hear, hear, cheers, and laughter], the clerk of the course at Shrewsbury [hear, hear]. Now (turning to the side galleries where some ladies were sitting), ladies are present, and I shall vindicate them from the false ascription of the poet that—

"Frailty, thy name is woman."

[great laughter]. I say that men are frail—much more than the ladies [roars of laughter]; and if there be a

man more frail than another [continued laughter]. Frail of Shrewsbury is pre-eminently that man [roars of laughter]. Now, gentlemen, on the 6th of April of the present year a friend of mine—this is a secret, mind [laughter], told me in the House of Commons, "You are going to stand for Carlisle. You must be on your guard with respect to a certain barber from Shrewsbury [great laughter] of the name of Frail [roars of laughter]. We have reason to believe that he visited Carlisle once before. He was in Carlisle at the election of 1847 [loud laughter and cheers]. He has been in London lately, and we have reason to believe that his mission will be to Carlisle at the approaching election" [roars of laughter]. I was much dismayed, as you may suppose [laughter]. I had never heard of Mr. Frail before, but I did write to my friends at Carlisle, and said, "Be on your guard with respect to Mr. Frail of Shrewsbury" [reiterated laughter and cheers]. They took the wise precaution of sending over to Shrewsbury to make themselves acquainted with the person of this Mr. Frail [laughter and cheers]. The alarm was excessive throughout the contest. As the critical moment drew nigh—that terrible night between the nomination and the poll—we became exceedingly alarmed [laughter]; and I tell you again, we watched diligently the arrival of every train at the station of Carlisle, expecting Mr. Frail to make his appearance [roars of laughter]. But he was so busily occupied elsewhere that he did not come [laughter]. I know not whether the claims of Derby or Shrewsbury kept him away, but he was not forthcoming [renewed laughter]; and we had no "Man in the Moon" in Carlisle, for Mr. Frail did not venture to show his face [roars of laughter and cheers].

They had heard Lord Derby talk of the extreme danger of the spread of democratic influence. "I have no such great alarm," said Sir James, "at the spread of democracy. I have seen the conduct of the electors of Carlisle [loud cheering]. I have seen the behaviour of the people of Carlisle [renewed cheering]. I have witnessed the conduct of the electors of Carlisle, and also of the non-electors [cheers], during this contest, and whatever apprehensions I may have had of the increase of democratic power, they have been very much mitigated by what I have seen" [loud cheers]. In creating eight privy councillors in one morning, men of no official training and no peculiar ability, Lord Derby had himself made a stride towards democracy; and Mr. Disraeli's talk of enfranchising labour was a wilder thing than universal suffrage itself. "With regard to the ballot, I have always told you that I cannot myself be satisfied that the ballot is a security against bribery and intimidation. At all events, it is a very specious and attractive remedy. You must be very careful—I mean those in power—that you do not abuse your power or overstrain it, otherwise the demand for the ballot will be universal" [cheers].

We are told that after the overthrow of Lord Derby's Government the deluge comes [laughter]. What was the fact before the deluge? We read that all people spoke one language. What was the post-diluvian system? [loud laughter.] There was a confusion of tongues [renewed laughter]. I think the deluge is past and Babel is come [reiterated laughter]. There are not two members who hold the same language [cheers and laughter]. Lord Derby says, "I will not propose the re-imposition of a duty upon corn [laughter]. I will leave it to my Chancellor of the Exchequer to propose some revision of taxation which will compensate the agricultural interest for the losses it has sustained" [laughter and derisive cheers]. We are too far north [loud laughter and cheers] to be led away by that. It is not the word "protection" but it is the thing itself to which we object ["hear, hear," and cheers]. The people of England won't have it [enthusiastic cheering]. They won't have it either in meal or in malt [vociferous cheering and laughter]. You must not change the name of the thing. Conjure it and deal with it by whatever sleight of hand they may, they need never think they can palm it off upon the people of England under another name [loud cheers]. We hear of things "looming in the future" [great laughter]. I will tell you what is "looming in the future." A quart bottle into which a conjuror is to jump [loud laughter and cheering]. May I be there to see [loud laughter, and cries of "You'll be there." And thanks to the people of Carlisle, I shall be there [loud cheers]. And I tell you this—I am satisfied that all these vain declarations about some "great scheme about revision of taxation which will be hailed with delight and satisfaction by all classes of the country" are vain delusions, and will be dissipated into thin air [loud cheering]. Let us not precipitate events [cheers]. Let us give them an opportunity of showing us what these measures are [cheers]. And, gentlemen, if they are measures which will fulfil all these predictions, I shall be found among the first to support them [cheers]; and I am sure my friend beside me (Mr. J. Ferguson), will support them too [loud cheers]. But, gentlemen, if they are delusions, as I am persuaded they are, let us blow them into air [great cheering].

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

NORTH NORTHUMBRIA.—The official declaration of the poll took place at Alnwick, amidst a shower of rain. The attendance, therefore, was not very numerous. The numbers were announced to be for—

Lord Lonsdale..... 1,414
Lord Ouseburn..... 1,325
Sir G. Grey..... 1,300

The speaking was not remarkable—the addresses of the several candidates being interrupted with such outcries as, "Thank the Duke." Sir George Grey was very mild in his references to the defeat:—

"Considering the circumstances under which the battle has been fought—considering the immense amount of territorial influence which has been exerted against me [loud cheers]—we have, I think, no cause to be disheartened or dispirited [hear, hear]. For myself, individually, I feel honoured and gratified by the large

number of votes which, under those circumstances, have been recorded in my favour, and still more honoured and gratified, personally, do I feel—if you will allow me to say so—by the warm, hearty, and spontaneous demonstration of respect and esteem with which, in the hour of my defeat, I have been greeted, in a manner and to an extent which I had not anticipated, and for which I can most inadequately convey the expression of my heartfelt gratitude [cheers].

He briefly glanced at the future:—

I shall retire—cheerfully retire—into the ranks of the constituency as one of yourselves, living among you, identified with you and your interests, and desirous, as far as in me lies, in my private capacity, to discharge those duties which devolve upon each of us as members of society [a voice—"We can't do without you"] to advance the interests and promote the social welfare of those among whom I have the happiness to live [cheers].

TYNAR.—The close of the first day's poll, on Monday, was as follows:—

Hamilton..... 2,872
Correg..... 2,869
Higgins (Tenant League)..... 877

Mr. F. French and Mr. Grace were elected for Roscommon, on Monday, without any opposition.

OFFICIAL DECLARATION OF POLLS ON MONDAY.

CARLOW COUNTY.—Ball, 895; Bruen, 893; Bunbury, 880; Keogh, 877. The sheriff declared Ball and Bruen duly elected.

CLARE COUNTY.—Sir J. Foster Fitzgerald, 1,152; C. O'Brien, Esq., 1,141; Col. Vandeleur, 1,139. The two first were declared by the sheriff to be the sitting members.

LEITRIM COUNTY.—Hugh Lyons Montgomery, 617; John Brady, 551; Hon. Charles Clements, 549. The two first were accordingly declared duly elected.

WATERFORD COUNTY.—Nich. M. Power, 1,404; John Esmonde, 1,261; Hon. W. Hutchinson, 1,228. The sheriff declared Nich. M. Power and John Esmonde, Esqs., duly elected.

WEXFORD COUNTY.—M'Mahon, 2,289; George, 1,585; Morgan, 1,530; Carew, 1,333; Nunn, 1,228. Messrs. M'Mahon and George were declared duly elected.

DEATH OF THE CONSERVATIVE MEMBER FOR OLDHAM.—Death has already invaded the newly recruited ranks of our representatives. Mr. John Duncuft, a member of the late, and also of the new Parliament, for the borough of Oldham, had gone to spend some days at his country-house, Frodsham, Cheshire, where he was seized with English cholera, and died at 12 30 p.m. yesterday, after only two days' illness.

THE CLARE ELECTION—THE SIX-MILE-BRIDGE RIOTS.—The inquest has been adjourned to the 3rd of August, to allow time for the angry feeling to subside, and in order that the military now in hospital may be available as witnesses. Meanwhile, there have been fresh outbreaks. Some of the soldiers of the 51st regiment were, on Monday, attacked by the mob, and were not possessed of even a bayonet to defend themselves. The mob, having increased in numbers, proceeded through the streets, every soldier of the 51st they met falling a prey to their vengeance; indeed, two were so badly injured as to leave but little hope of their recovery. Some respectable civilians who interposed were also roughly handled and maltreated. Subsequently, the rioters attacked the military barracks at John's-square, where the guard turned out, but were repulsed by their assailants, who hurled volleys of stones at the soldiery. There being no officer on duty at the time, the sergeant in command was reluctant to have recourse to violent measures; and, therefore, the men endured the wanton attack with patience. More military have arrived in Limerick. Great mystery as yet hangs over the fatal affray on Thursday. The *Times* and other journals give strong reasons for concluding that the mob, not the military, were the aggressors—in fact, that it was not until caps were knocked off, muskets broken, knapsacks stove in, several of the detachment cut and injured, and all their officers more or less wounded, that they fired. Further we are told that the voters were dragged off the cars, the ranks of the escort were broken, many of the soldiers were thrown to the ground, and even then they did not fire without imploring the mob over and over again to desist, and warning them what would be the consequences of the outrageous attack. There is no doubt that the soldiers fired without orders, but they state that they simply acted on the defensive, or their lives and the lives of the voters in their charge would have been sacrificed by the infuriated mob.

WALLINGFORD ELECTION.—A correspondent describes the defeat of Mr. Morrison, the late Liberal candidate for this borough, solely to the inconstancies of professed Dissenters. Mr. Malins, the Tory, was returned by a majority of only 6. No less than 25 Dissenters, some of them deacons of churches, voted for him; and 9 were neutral. Their conduct is the more aggravating from the fact that Mr. Morrison is a thorough Liberal, disapproving of all religious grants and church-rates, and an advocate of an extension of the suffrage and the ballot.

THE PUSEY AND ROMILLY CORRESPONDENCE.—Dr. Pusey has addressed a second letter to the Master of the Rolls, accepting his denial of "any intention of imputing to my friends or myself that our doctrines are not 'open and avowed.'"

SUSPECTED MURDER.—The body of a man named Higgins has been found in the river near Sherborne. Death appeared to have been caused by strangulation.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The circulation of the *Nonconformist* far exceeds most of the journals of a similar character published in London. It is, therefore, a desirable medium for advertisements of Assurance Companies, Schools, Philanthropic and Religious Societies, Books, Sales, Articles of General Consumption, Situations, &c. The terms are, for eight lines and under, 6s., and for every additional line, 6d. Advertisements from the country should be accompanied by a Post-office order, or reference for payment in London.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The Terms of Subscription are (payment in advance) 26s. per annum, 13s. for the half-year, and 6s. 6d. per quarter.

For the future all communications relating to Advertisements and Subscriptions for the paper, should be addressed to Mr. William Freeman, at the Publishing Office, 4, Horse-shoe-court, Ludgate-hill, London, to whom POST-OFFICE ORDERS should be made payable at the General Post-office.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"J. S."—The late delivery of the paper was caused by the pressure of election news.

"One of the Ancients."—Forwarded to the secretary of the club.

"James French."—Excellent in purpose, but unequal in execution.

"F."—We will inquire for him, and reply next week.

"Thomas D. Worrall."—A very good stone with which to pelt at a rate, but not necessarily fatal.

"A Noncon."—Enough.

The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1852.

SUMMARY.

HER MAJESTY'S cruise in the Channel was but a brief affair—a run from Osborne to Plymouth Sound, an excursion up the lovely Tamar, and a hasty return to the Isle of Wight. Just a taste of the salt air, and of the sea breeze, sufficient to temper for a while the blazing heat of a July sun. Expectation was indulged that her tour would extend to Ireland—and many and confident were the assertions to this effect, derived, of course, from "official sources." But official information, now-a-days, is least of any to be relied on, as the experience of many who, whether in great or in trivial matters, have trusted to it, abundantly testifies. Whether the Queen really started with the intention of extending her marine excursion to the Cove of Cork, it is impossible for us to determine—but that she has done wisely in waiting until the subsidence of electioneering excitement before renewing her acquaintance with Paddy, there can hardly be two opinions.

Glorious weather still! It seemed as if summer would never come again; but, to compensate for a late appearance, it has displayed an unusual downrightedness. It is doing its work in earnest—quite as quickly as legislators at the end of a long session, but much more efficiently. The cereal crops, scarcely ever more promising, are fast ripening for the harvest—and in some localities the sickle is already in the reapers' hands. "Wheat," our grandfather was accustomed to remark, "resembles the Christian—it is never safe until it is in the garner." Mindful of this truth, enforced upon his attention by agricultural experience, we will indulge in no sanguine predictions as to the impending ingathering of Mother Earth's bounty. We hope well—but even now violent storms occasionally remind us of our dependence upon a higher Power. If the tempest which precipitated itself upon the metropolis on Sunday last had extended its fury to the country, it would have inflicted a still greater loss of property than that which it did occasion. Standing crops are not improved by a two hours' deluge.

The Elections! Would they were all over! They are nearly. Two for Ireland remain to come off, and one for the Orkney and Shetland Islands. What is the net result? That depends very much on the somewhat large balance of doubtfuls, styled in most of the newspaper lists, Liberal Conservatives. If these gentlemen can be won over by Derby "chivalry," the present Administration will command a majority for moderate purposes. If, on the other hand, they decline alliance with a party which have hitherto given no proof of trustworthiness, "Othello's occupation's gone." Such we give as our opinion—an opinion, we must admit, unverified by elaborate investigation. The *Globe* takes a much more favourable view. Of the five seats yet remaining to be disposed of, it assigns four to Ministers and one to the Opposition. The final result of the General Election it sets down thus—329 Liberals and Free-traders—289 Derby-Disraelites—and 36 doubtful. Giving the Government the full benefit of these three dozen neutral members, will, supposing the estimate to be a correct one, leave them still in a minority of 4—striking off "those ambiguous auxiliaries," will make that minority 40—but if they should be transferred to the ranks of the

Opposition, the majority against the present Administration will mount up to 76. It will require all the skill of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to "make things pleasant."

Sir George Grey's defeat in North Northumberland reads a stern but salutary lesson to Whig statesmen. The majority obtained by Lord Ossulston over the Right Hon. Baronet was small—but large enough to close the doors of the House of Commons upon the ex-Home Secretary for the present. How did this happen? Sir George Grey, who steadfastly refuses the Ballot, complained of the intimidation brought to bear by his opponents on tenant-farmers accustomed to vote for him. Of what avail are these complaints in the mouth of one who withholds the sole likely remedy? But this is not all. There are several Roman Catholic families in this division of the county, whom the senseless Ecclesiastical Titles Act, of 1851, had alienated. Their neutrality alone would account for Sir George's defeat. Thus the folly of the Whigs in that "self-denying" policy of theirs, comes home at last to roost. They must have been infatuated to expect any better issue. They have written down their inconsistency on a dead-letter statute, and it is handed back to them at the poll-booth. The Isle of Wight has also been gained by a ministerialist—the Liberal constituency having been stormed by parsons. The State Church merrily digs its own grave. In a very few years, her strongest opponents will be found in county constituencies. The farmers groan beneath her tyranny—and when once roused, will turn upon her with deadliest enmity. State-ecclesiastics, it would seem, cannot abide political moderation.

Before quitting the topic of elections—we have dealt with the Irish county contests elsewhere—we mournfully record the decease of Thomas Gisborne, Esq., who, but a few weeks since, retired from the candidature of Nottingham. When in Parliament he was one of the ablest of the Radical party, and pursued a consistent and uncompromising course. His death was sudden—hastened, perhaps, by electioneering excitement.

The bribery case at Derby, under investigation by the magistrates, assumes a serious aspect for the ultra-Protestant Cabinet. The culprit seized by the police in a dark garret of the County Tavern, with bank-notes and gold, memoranda and papers, appears to have been sent thither for his disgusting work by his reputed betters. A letter found on his person, and sworn to as in the hand-writing of the Secretary-at-War, connects the law-breaker with her Majesty's Ministers. The event will be a most agreeable reminiscence to face at the opening of Parliament. Of course, there will be a petition, and a committee, and Major Beresford will have to confront a more trying audience than at Braintree, not, however, as a boasting candidate, but as a crest-fallen witness. The public will be curious to watch the fate of this queasy-stomached Protectionist. "Coming events cast their shadow before."

We had well nigh forgotten ecclesiastical affairs—but, in truth, they are not, just at present, very obtrusive. The Bishop of Oxford, in diocesan synod, has procured the election of two proctors to represent the clerical order in the Lower House of Convocation, and addressed his clergy on the occasion "in his wonted eloquence." His theme, of course, was the desirableness and necessity of self-management to the Church of England, and the duty of all "to assist in awakening Convocation from its trance," and "the land from untimely sleep." The high-priest will labour in vain. Statesmen will see to it that the Establishment does not escape from under their own control.

Kossuth is again in England. This time he entered it noiselessly. His labours have been severe, and his success not in proportion. The policy of intervention in European affairs does not seem to have taken in America. It will hardly be more popular here. We admire the patriot—we dissent from his plan. He needs rest—let British hospitality allow him to enjoy it, for a while, undisturbed. Thus doing, we shall pay the highest tribute of respect to the illustrious but exiled refugee.

Louis Napoleon's return to Paris, after his imperial expedition to Strasburg and the Rhine, was welcomed by—soldiers. The army turned out, according to order, to receive him with acclamations as a "conquering hero." Much of the enthusiasm displayed during his progress is said to have been "got up" by the police. But it can hardly be disputed that the French people, in most of the departments, are quiescent, if not content, under Napoleonic rule. They have never been trained to share political power with Paris, and all revolutions have kept them under the domination of the capital. There seems to be no urgent reason, therefore, for their resenting the usurpation of an autocrat. The fact does not greatly affect their position, for they are still, as heretofore, political nonentities.

From America the tidings are of fires and floods. Montreal is half destroyed, and Boston has suf-

fered severely, by conflagrations. Political matters we must leave untouched till next week, when we hope to bring under the notice of our readers the prospects relating to the Presidential election. This topic is excluded from our columns this week by the urgency of domestic politics.

THE THUMBSCREW ADAPTED TO MODERN TIMES.

ENGLISHMEN are wont to boast of their country as the home of religious liberty. A hard battle, and a very protracted one, has been fought with priestly intolerance, to secure for us the measure of freedom which we happily enjoy. The masculine intellect of the people, developed by culture, refused to submit to the absurd trammels which a State clergy have ever thought it incumbent upon them to impose upon a too submissive laity. We have wrung from bigotry its deadliest weapons. We have made the natural ferocity of State-ecclesiasticism comparatively innocuous, by hedging it about on every side by law; but we have not changed its nature. With the language of liberality and charity on its lips, it is the same as ever in heart. Toryism and High Churchism, different aspects only of the same principle, have always played the tyrant up to the full extent of their ability. They learn the cant of the age, but they catch not its spirit. They profess new views, but, wherever it is possible, they fall back upon old practices. Their faith is in coercion. The one would compel loyalty; the other religion—and, in all ages, the means they have employed have proved the most powerful agents in stirring up, in the one case, disaffection, and in provoking, in the other, dissent.

We are now under the rule of a Tory religious administration—an administration whose distinctive principle is this—to force from the country a recognition of its will. Its banner, forsooth, is inscribed with the motto, "Our Protestant institutions." Its object is to exalt the parochial clergy to a higher status of privilege and power; and it is moved, if one may credit its professions, as all despotic bodies pretend to be moved, by a religious concern for the highest interests of the people, and for the prevalence, stability, and honour of the Christian faith. It was remarked of the Emperor Alexander by one of the profoundest and most original thinkers of the present age, in reply to some observations affirmative of the autocrat's religious tendency, that "no doubt he said grace before he swallowed Poland." The religion of the Derby Administration appears to be very much of the same sort. They use pious phrases, and don the cloak of sanctimonious pretence, the better to cover their design of subverting public liberty. They employ the instruments of Hell to advance the interests of Heaven. They are unblushingly wicked, in order that other people may be made good. Falsehood, fraud, corruption, intimidation, cruelty—these are the weapons with which they pretend to fight the battle of political and religious freedom.

Take as a not unfavourable specimen of the school, Major Beresford, the present Secretary-at-War, and the elect of North Essex. He sees in a Braintree crowd, too shrewd to be imposed upon by his hypocrisy, and too sturdy to be overborne by his airs of self-importance, nothing but a vile rabble—"the vilest rabble that ever came under his notice." A hopeful agent this, for upholding Protestantism, or what, translated out of its technical term, is usually understood to be the right of private judgment. To such a man, all means are, of course, lawful, all efforts holy, and so, unless report belies him, and the evidence already before the public turns out to be untrustworthy, we are justified in associating his name with a transaction at Derby as foully corrupt, as worthy of impeachment, as startlingly opposed to the letter and spirit of that constitutional law which he is bound to watch over and administer, as ever disgraced the political annals of this country. He who can consent to buy treachery, is himself in heart a traitor. To overstep morality for the sake of religion, is one of the worst imputations alleged against the Church of Rome. What can that Protestantism be worth which either needs, or will admit of, such support? What can that Government be thought of, which tolerates such a man as one of its high functionaries?

But we must not expend the whole of our indignation upon Major Beresford. He has congenial associates. They have not resorted, it is true, to the thumbscrew of olden times—these boasting guardians of civil and religious liberty—but they have resorted without scruple to an instrument of torture, better adapted to this modern age. They have not torn the shrinking and quivering flesh, but they have condemned to the rack the intelligent and the sensitive mind. Talk of the ballot, indeed, as un-English! What, then, is characteristic in the temper and disposition of our country? Is it English to coerce the helpless, to set at naught, in those dependent on us, all the dictates of honour, all the scruples of conscience, all the decisions of judgment, all the yearnings of social and political sympathy? Who can estimate the

agony inflicted upon any one man?—the shame, the self-abasement, the compunction, when he is driven up to the poll on pain of worldly ruin, and compelled to be guilty towards his country of an infidelity which he would die rather than exhibit towards his private friend? And yet, many of our county elections have been carried in favour of the Derby Government by a shameless resort to this species of refined brutality. No quivering of their victims, no pallor, no outcries of oppressed and insulted human nature, no regard to public opinion, no care for morality, or justice, or religion, sufficed to turn away inexorable landlords from their fell and treacherous purpose. The incense must be offered to their idol, or the recusant must face a living martyrdom. Is this English? Is this "chivalrous"? Is this the leverage by which Great Britain is to be raised to a proud pre-eminence among the nations of the earth? Let us learn to look at things in their own light, and to call things by their right names. The heartless tyranny we have seen exerted throughout the late elections, differs from that which in the day of Mary lit up the fires of Smithfield, and in that of Charles the Second adjusted the thumbscrew to the shrieking victim, only in the means lying within the reach of bigotry in each instance. They who can threaten ruin to a man in his temporal circumstances, would equally avail themselves, if the opportunity were given them, of the terror excited by the prospect of the gibbet or the stake.

As an illustration of the kind of tyranny which it behoves every organ of the press, of whatever political party, to stigmatize in terms of unmeasured indignation, we give the following from the *Bristol Mercury*, selected from at least a score only because it describes in fewer words a curse of which many complain as bitterly, if not so tersely:—

"Droves of electors were seen escorted to the poll who, so far as their exercise of the franchise was concerned, were as much bound hand and foot beneath the thrall of a master as the meanest serf in Muscovy. The men, in many instances, showed the ignoble part they were playing in their bearing and their countenances. Instead of evincing the upright, cheerful port of Englishmen proceeding to discharge, according to the dictates of an honest conscience, their duty to themselves and their fellow-countrymen, they resembled sheep driven to the slaughter. Colours they may have worn in flaunting exuberance—for thus the landlord decks his victim—but no spark of joy radiated from their features, and, from their downcast demeanour, they might have been mistaken for attendants at a funeral rather than anything else.

"Such sights are common enough in agricultural districts, where, sad to say, it is too much an admitted axiom that the tenant and the poor man must have no will of their own. The spectacle is not, however, on account of its frequency the less humiliating, and it is most pitiable to see human nature degraded as it is in our counties beneath the dictation of men who seem to have purchased with their acres the right of 'cabinage, cribbing, and confining,' according to their pleasure, the minds of those who cultivate them. If any one, really in doubt about the matter, wished for evidence as to the necessity of the Ballot, we would advise him to take a tour into Somersetshire while it is reeking, at the time of an election, with the exercise of a system of tyranny only worthy of the sternest and most unenlightened period of the feudal times."

We have done. Let us hope that the evil has reached an intensity which will work its own cure. Nothing is to be trusted to the forbearance of selfish men, or privileged classes, so long as law either enables or permits them to employ coercion. They will do it, and do it recklessly, to the end of the chapter. We must wrest from them the means of oppression and persecution, and give electors a shield to shelter them from squirearchical and parsonic vengeance. The ruling parties will denounce this as tending to promote cowardice, hypocrisy, and falsehood. Out upon them for their impudence! Can anything display more of these mean qualities than their own conduct in the late county elections?

THE TAMWORTH STATUE.

THE altitude of a mountain or a tower is measured by the length of its shadow. In like manner, the true dimensions of a man may be taken by the space of time through which he is remembered and regretted after his departure. Some there have been who, in their lifetime, lay on the surface of society like Milton's leviathan, "floating full many a rood," and were even mistaken, like that huge "shape that shape had none," for insulated *terra firma*, on which benighted mariners might safely anchor;—but when Death had harpooned and towed them off, they left but a momentary gap; the floods hastened, as with ungrateful triumph, to close over the traces of their vanquished monarch. Others—a rare and glorious few—have stood among their fellows like trees of noble height and bulk;—though many admired their proportions and rejoiced in their shade, it was not known till they had fallen how near they reached to heaven, how widely they sheltered earth.

Two great politicians who have lived and died within our memory, suggest and illustrate these remarks. Daniel O'Connell and Robert Peel were

born within the same kingdom, and within a few years of each other. Both rose to conspicuous and commanding positions in the State by the force of native intellect and the favour of circumstances, but by different paths. It came to pass that the one was appointed by his sovereign virtual ruler of the sister isle, just as the other had become the head of a formidable confederacy of its population. For years, they awayed rival sceptres. For nearly the entire of their remaining lives, they faced each other—minister and demagogue. In the two islands, the one counted his admirers by thousands—the other by millions. Death took both within two or three years. The one lies in a corner of the island over which he might well have aspired to be king—was buried well-nigh "unwept, unhonoured, and unsung;"—and though thousands have just been exercising the rights which he procured for them, his name is unheard, and his influence is chiefly seen in the fierceness of the passions he stimulated but can no more restrain. The memory of the other—of the Robert Peel whom O'Connell taught Ireland to curse, and whom England has but lately learned to bless—is being honoured by the erection of his effigies on many appropriate sites, and the crowning act of his life has just been vindicated by the universal assent of statesmen and people.

If the artist of the statue erected on Friday last in Tamworth market-place had timed the progress of his task by political considerations, he could not have reached its completion at a more opportune period. He was charged to embody in imperishable material the face and form of the Free-trade Minister. Doubtless it is as a man and a neighbour that the subscribers to this particular memorial chiefly remember and delight to honour Sir Robert Peel. But of the many pilgrims to this new shrine, and to the modest monument in Drayton Manor church, few will recollect aught of Sir Robert but that by which he himself desired to be remembered in the homes of those who live by labour—namely, that he gave them bread unembittered by the leaven of injustice. Most appropriate, therefore, was the day of inauguration to the deed. Never was there such a display of unanimity as on the question just submitted by Lord Derby to the country—a unanimity the more striking from the asperity of dissension on other points. Of course we do not mean that every one of our members, candidates, and constituencies, subscribed the same formula of political economy. Members and candidates include gentlemen as diverse in mental conformation as Richard Cobden and the Marquis of Granby—Cornwall Lewis and William Newton; while constituencies range in industrial geography from Leeds to Lincolnshire. Nor do we mean that professions of faith identical in terms always represented the same amount of conviction and sincerity of feeling. The unanimity of which we speak consists in the fact, that nowhere was expressed a serious desire to undo the legislation of 1846; and wherever power to do anything existed, the desire to do that was earnestly disclaimed. Mr. Disraeli, while claiming the verdict of the commercial constituencies for his fiscal schemes, emphatically denies that those schemes at any time included a re-imposition of the corn-laws. Peel abolished those laws. For doing so he was immeasurably abused, as not only a traitor to his party, but a destroyer of his country's best interests. It was only on this latter charge that a general election could pronounce; and two general elections have absolved him from the impeachment.

In making that deliverance, the electors of the United Kingdom did but inscribe on the poll-books an epitome of all trade returns, and the expression of an overwhelming popular sentiment. If the verdict had by any perversity gone against Free-trade, it is impossible to estimate and terrible to conjecture the methods that would have been taken by the unrepresented to denounce and reverse the decision. There is a frightful amount of chronic destitution in this country—a still vaster sum of suffering from the poverty that is just one remove from destitution—and so on, upwards. That these social maladies are not now acute—that the patient is not delirious from agony—and that there is hope of amendment rather than the fear of self-destruction—is owing, under Providence, to the change effected by Sir Robert Peel. The people know this—even the most brutish and least contented, know and say it. There are men standing on each of the lower strata of society, who will tell you that they would have left England even in a pauper ship had the corn-laws been maintained—that they have taken wives and made themselves homes on the faith that Free-trade would be maintained—and that they would resist with the despairing energy of self-defence any attempt to undo it. This feeling readily translates itself into a passionate attachment to the statesman whose image his fellow-townsmen have just set up.

We were minded to add a few reflections on the charge of political unfaithfulness and inconsistency which is yet sometimes heard against the memory of Sir Robert Peel, and permitted to pass

where it should be rebuked. We prefer to our own intended remarks, however, the following passages from the current number of the *Westminster Review*:—

"In a country of free institutions, like England, of which progress is the law and life, that sort of inconsistency which is implied in political conservatism must be not only an admitted fact, but a recognised prerogative; and, in an age of transition like that in which we live, these conservations must be necessarily frequent and rapid. Were it otherwise—were conversion a forbidden thing—the strife of parties would become a war of extermination; the nation could advance in her course of enlarging and enlightening policy only by the death or political extinction of the Conservative statesmen. Not only would our progress be more tardy, but it would be more fitful, spasmodic, and dangerous. There would be no change till by the process of election or of death the obstructions were reduced to an absolute and permanent minority, and then the change would be sudden and immense. . . . A progress which draws the whole nation along with it is not only securer, but far more complete than one which results from the defeat of one party and the predominance of another; and for this it is essential that the *liberty of conscience* should be upheld as one of the indisputable privileges of our public men. . . . After many fluctuations of repute he [Peel] had at length reached an eminence on which he stood— independent of office and of party—one of the recognised Potentates of Europe; face to face, in the evening of life, with his work and his reward;—his work, to aid the progress of those principles on which, after much toil, many sacrifices, and long groping towards the light, he had at last laid a firm grasp; his guerdon, to watch their triumph and their influences. Nobler occupation man could not aspire to; sublimer power no ambition need desire; greater earthly reward, God, out of all the riches of his boundless treasury, has not to bestow."

ELECTION NOTES.—X.

PASSION rather than principle has been the presiding genius at the recent Irish elections, creating a very Pandemonium of angry feeling, riot, and bloodshed. We have seen the Irish character in its unbridled turbulence, incited to overleap law and order by those who are its magistrates and guardians, stimulated to deeds of violence and rapine by the professed ministers of the Gospel. The Irish elections have been a Donnybrook fair on an extended scale, but with more malignant passions at play—bishops and noblemen, priests and landlords, Protestant gentlemen and Catholic bigots, assuming the part of magicians in raising the fiery tempest. Saddening, indeed, is the reflection that the consequences of such sad collisions extend far beyond their immediate cause—that the Celtic peasantry have learned a lesson of insubordination from their superiors, lay and clerical, which time will scarcely efface.

No wonder that the Whigs have disappeared in the whirlwind of their own creating. Never was retribution more sudden and decisive. The Irish election returns exhibit two simple results—and that as the consequence of the demon of religious animosity being aroused in the "Emerald Isle." The House of Commons will be invaded by two nearly equally balanced factions, under the banners of Orangeism and Ultramontanism. The Whig candidates, estimable as in many instances have been their characters, and useful their services, have, one by one, disappeared beneath the storm evoked by their leaders. Out of 105 Irish representatives scarcely half-a-dozen Whigs remain to recount the sad overthrow of party prospects, and fill the gap between the two extremes. Even Lord Milton enters Parliament as an independent Conservative—throwing off the traditional badge which the Fitzwilliams have hitherto recognised through all vicissitudes.

As might be expected, the results of this strange conflict have been startling and contradictory. For while the Whigs have been everywhere beaten, Toryism—genuine Irish Toryism—has gained nine seats, and lost only six. Armagh borough, Belfast, Dublin city, Limerick city (for the Derbyites claim Mr. Russell), Down county, Monaghan county, Wexford county, Wicklow county, and Youghal borough, have surrendered to the combined influence of landlord terrorism and hired bludgeon men; while Carlow county, Clare county, Cork city, Galway county, Newry borough, and Queen's county, have been gained over, by similar means, to the priestly cause. In some cases the coercion of the lords of the soil proved successful—in others, popular intimidation and violence was the instrument of victory—in nearly all, the pretended appeal to the intelligence and sympathies of the electors was a mere mockery. The strongest indications of the violent antagonism of passion involved are to be found in the fact that the Primates of the Catholic Church, in terms calculated to inflame to its utmost pitch sectarian animosity, himself proposed the candidate for Galway, and that Mr. Grattan, the zealous defender of Romanism and Irish interests in the late Parliament, was too moderate for the priests of Meath, who carried triumphantly over his head the editor of the *Tablet* newspaper—the fanatical defender of allied absolutism and Romanism all over the world.

Simultaneously with the religious warfare, and often mixed up with it, has been a fierce conflict between landlord and tenant. In Ulster the sturdy farmers have made a noble stand for the

rights of their order. The Tenant League, though signally beaten in some counties, has triumphed in others, and that, too, at the expense of the Whigs, who have coldly disregarded their claims—promising but never performing. Dr. Gray, of the *Freemen*, has fought a stout battle in Monaghan. Dr. Brady has wrested a seat from the landlords of Leitrim, and Mr. McMahon has driven out Mr. G. Morgan, ex-Liberal Protestant member, from Wexford. But in the northern provinces the violence of Popish mobs and priestly zealots has been almost eclipsed by that of Protestant gentry, and has reached its climax in the "model county" of Down. Bands of hired bludgeon-men of the lowest stamp surrounded the polling-booths of the different districts, intimidating and brutally assaulting the supporters of Mr. Crawford; and broken heads and bruised limbs testified to the steepness of Lord Londonderry's efforts to preserve the representation in his own keeping, and trample on the rights of his tenantry. Mr. Crawford was consequently defeated, after a gallant but ineffectual struggle, undertaken on his part against his personal wishes, to serve the cause of an oppressed tenantry. The farmers of Ulster have in him lost a faithful and zealous champion—the House of Commons an indefatigable member—the Radical cause a hearty supporter. We hope that his defeat will ultimately tend to advance those enlightened principles he has ever advocated. Such "scenes of downright savagery" will surely not escape the ordeal of an election committee.

Scarcely less interesting has been the hard-fought struggle for the emancipation of Derry by Mr. Greer—an accomplished barrister and ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church. His gallant and courteous bearing were in as marked contrast to the insolence of his opponents, as were the means employed in conducting the election. For the present the cry for "Free-trade" and "Tenant Right" in Ulster has been overborne by feudal tyranny and its "rabble" allies, but aristocratic domination cannot afford many such defeats. Lord Londonderry may exclaim with Pyrrhus—"One more such victory and I am undone."

Some of the personal changes in Irish elections are not without significance. While Mr. Reynolds, the firm Catholic, but decided foe to all State Churches and endowments, retires by one door, Mr. Sergeant Shee, the advocate of a division of the spoils of the Irish Church, enters by another. Such incidents as Father Shea's demand to Lord Butler, at Kilkenny—"Will you give us back the cathedral?"—throw still further light on the scarcely concealed intentions of the Catholic hierarchy to raise the cry of restitution.

With two more elections—Donegal and Tyrone—gladly shall we drop the curtain over this battlefield of factions and sects—the scene of conflict between Carlton gold and priestly coercion—of the fiery cross of M'Hale and the blood-stained banner of Orangism—and wish, for Ireland's sake, that the many years be spared the recurrence of such another terrible Saturnalia.

HOW TO REPAIR DEFEAT.

To the earnest and energetic a good defeat is the prelude of future victory. See how it has stimulated the Volunteers of Edinburgh, who, nothing daunted by the formidable coalition against the man of their choice, have ever since been busy with the city register, and have lodged some 600 or 700 new claims! With such evidences of unflinching perseverance, we cannot doubt their ultimate triumph. The present is the period for good resolutions, and the friends of progress cannot adopt a more effectual means of curing disappointment where it has been felt than by turning their attention to the registration. We have seen in the Rochdale election the satisfactory result of patient and continuous attention to the register; and we learn from the *Worcestershire Chronicle*, that the same cause has been mainly instrumental in returning six instead of three Liberals for that district. If the excitement created by the elections is turned into a permanent channel and made the motive power for working inexpensive machinery with a view to increase our electoral strength, we shall not again have to deplore such vexatious defeats as have lost to the Liberal cause, a Colonel Thompson, a Heyworth, a Horman, a Trevelyan, a Williams, and a Mowatt. Reform and registration associations are, we see, being formed in Wakefield and Huddersfield. Prompt attention to the register at once may make our Radical constituencies better prepared to face another general election, even if it come in a couple of years. The next contest, too, will probably be far more fierce than the present—for who knows that a comprehensive Reform Bill will not then be at stake?

THE EXCURSION TRAIN.

We last week incidentally characterised as "accidental" the occurrences reported in another

part of our paper—namely, the "accident" to the Burnley excursion train. We knew enough then to justify the application of that epithet, and should be justified by later knowledge in applying a much stronger one. A coroner's jury has declared the deaths into which they had to inquire "accidental," but have laid strong blame upon the railway company (the Lancashire and Yorkshire). It was shown in evidence that the carriages employed for the conveyance of 1,000 persons were thirty-five in number, ill-constructed for resistance to violence, and so badly connected that the "buffers" helped to complicate instead of mitigating the effects of collision—that though the time at which the train was expected at Burnley was half-past eleven, and the landing place on a diverging line of rails and a steep descent, at the time of arrival the station-master was "in bed," the station-clerk "absent," the regular pointsman ditto, his deputy ditto, and the officiating pointsman an ignorant idler, who mismanaged the job he had undertaken, and shot the train, with a weight of 175 tons on its back, down the incline against a stone wall. Of course, excuses were not wanting—the station-master was "very unwell," the pointsman's work-day concluded at seven in the evening, and the superintendent "had not the slightest conception" that his men delegated their duties to amateur deputies. The jury very properly carried up the blame from overworked officials to their niggardly employers.

There is a monotonous uniformity in the causes of railway catastrophes. They are nearly always traceable to the cupidity of railway directors. It is bad enough that this sordid passion should betray itself in making the bulk of railway travellers as uncomfortable as possible, and especially in disgusting excursionists. Whenever to it is clearly traceable damage to life or limb, we would give the reckless niggards justice without mercy.

THE EMIGRATION SWINDLE.

"WHEREVER the carcass is, there will the eagles be gathered together." The excavation of gold on the other side of the world, and the weekly embarkation thither of 5,000 persons, could not fail to attract the disinterested attention of the Montague Tiggs of society. We are not surprised, therefore, to read that the managers of an "Anglo-Bengalee," &c., have been holding an involuntary conference with the Mansion-house magnates. It is too late, we fear, to recover for the husbandmen and artisans who had unfortunately invested the proceeds of their farms and the savings of a lifetime in the hands of these gentry, any portion of those sums. But it is not likely that the flock of foul birds will be driven from a fat carcass by the impaling of one of their number. We, therefore, warn intending emigrants and speculators to be very chary in paying passage-money and taking mining-shares; lest their ships should prove but phantoms, and their mineral treasures rich in nothing but "water privileges."

PROBABILITY OF ANOTHER EARLY DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT.—A morning paper amusingly says, that "most far-seeing politicians speak of another dissolution in the second session of the present Parliament, as a contingency which may be relied on." The politicians in question have, we fear, got far beyond the bounds of common sense to talk about the certainty of a contingency. Such prophecies are always in the ascendant after a general election, and are rarely fulfilled. "Far-seeing" M.P.'s are not in such haste again to go through the ordeal, which, in many cases, costs them so dear. Judging from experience, and recollecting that there is a larger margin than usual of independent or uncertain members, and a strong aversion on all sides to any more family Cabinet, there appears to be as much chance of a working majority being obtained for her Majesty's Ministers, whenever they may be, as that the new House will precipitate a dissolution.

FIRE IN A CATTLE TRAIN.—Yesterday week, the 1.40 p.m. train from Goole brought down to Wakefield a quantity of cattle, and, amongst the rest, a number of sheep. At the bottom of one of the carriages in which the sheep were confined was a quantity of loose and dry straw, which unfortunately took fire, it is supposed by a spark from the engine. No less than thirteen of the sheep were burnt so severely as to render their being put to death an act of necessity, whilst six or seven others were half roasted.

THE STOCKPORT RIOTS.—The magistrates sat again on Saturday, and discharged a number of the prisoners. The coroner's jury have committed Mulligan to take his trial for the wilful murder of Moran, the Irishman who was killed.

THE PRESS AND THE ELECTIONS.

THE DERBY IMBROGLIO.

(From the *Morning Chronicle*.)

Derby—we mean the town—has just made an electioneering exhibition of itself; and Derby—we mean the Minister—will, as it seems, have to wince at the sound of his own name. The Derby election is likely to be famous for more reasons than one. It is awkward that the place from which the Premier derives his title should have achieved such an unlucky priority of ill-fame in the electioneering annals of 1862—and still more awkward that the first person openly connected with a very clumsy act of bribery should be a member of the Government. The case lies in a nutshell. One Morgan is pounced upon by the police, in a garret above a washhouse at the County Tavern in Derby, with bags full of gold, to the amount of £300, in his possession, and with certain memoranda, containing certain numbers representing the register marks of certain voters, to whom he was distributing the money. One Sharrach, a free and independent voter, and a butcher's assistant, swears that he was promised £2 if he would vote for the Tory candidate—that he did so vote—that he was thereupon taken to a back room at the County Tavern—and that he was then placed in a doorway, with his face to the wall, and directed to stretch out his hand behind him, when he felt the pleasurable emotion of two golden sovereigns gliding into it from an unknown source. This Sharrach—the maseplene Danas of the occasion—could not swear to the unseen Jupiter who depended in a golden shower on happy Derby; but he could swear to the apartment in the County Tavern in which, if he did not exactly sacrifice his political virtue, he received the wages of his prostituted citizenship; and that apartment was the room in which Morgan was captured. This is a tolerable *prima facie* case against the latter; but Morgan, who is communicative enough, had an odd trick of keeping letters in his pocket, and a very awkward one was found on his person—viz., a letter sworn to be written by Mr. William Beresford, Secretary-at-War, addressed to a Shrewsbury sporting character, and desiring the services of a useful man—"a good and safe man, with judgment and quickness"—for the Derby election. Evidence of a sufficiently clear and precise nature identifies the individual detected at Derby in the act of bribery with the "good and safe man" sent by the Shrewsbury jockey in answer to the Government order. We do not say the case is complete. Mr. Secretary Beresford may probably disavow, or disapprove, all connexion with the letter signed "W. B.;" but Mr. Keogh—and we have no reason to question his entire respectability—swears to Mr. Beresford's handwriting.

Here, then, is the beginning of the real interest, the real meaning, and the real sport of the general election. A delightful act was passed last session for probing such transactions to the bottom; and the lovers of secret memoirs, exciting details, naïve confessions, and searching cross examinations, may whet their appetites for political scandal. We can promise them that the most ample capacities for electioneering *gourmandises* will be catered for. A whole procession of Jacob Bells is already visible above the horizon of public curiosity. Never was such a crop of petitions sown before. The wonder will be whether the New House of Commons will ever finish numbering its *bond fide* members. A session will be insufficient for it to establish its own identity. Parliamentary agents and counsel already reckon upon gains from the electioneering mania of 1862, equal to those derived from the railway bubble year of 1845. Waggett and Edwards will pale their forgotten glories before the effulgent lustre of a Secretary-at-War charged with bribery. The interest of the comedy will not be impaired by any personal insouciance of the actors—the public will gladly exchange a Quaker chemist for a county member and a colleague of Lord Derby. And the representative of North Essex is likely to show sport under cross-examination; for he has just the amount of temper to suit the spirit of the occasion. We fear, however, that that kindly measure of public sympathy, which, after all, attended poor Mr. Bell in the St. Albans inquiry, will not be displayed in the elucidation of the Derby mysteries. We hardly imagine that Mr. Beresford is likely to meet with other than severe justice at the bar of public opinion. He has not conciliated his jury. When a man calls large bodies of his fellow-citizens "the vilest rabble he ever saw," simply because they have no votes, the rabble will make small allowance for any attempt of his to degrade and demoralize voters. Mr. Beresford holds the distinguished office of Master of her Majesty's Tennis Court; but he has acquired the language and manner, not so much of that aristocratic amusement as of the racket-court which may be seen at work, not at Hampton Court, but in the Queen's Bench Prison. Does he believe that men's votes are to be knocked about like tennis-balls? The Government has been over-bold; the game they have played at Derby looks serious; and the courts of law will have to join in the sport commenced by the arbiter of the Tennis Court. When we have "matched our rackets to their balls," we shall know which will be the winner—official bribery or the recent Act of Parliament. The first case tried under that Act will test its practical efficiency.

[In his speech at Brompton on Monday, Mr. Beresford spoke very severely of the attacks of the *Chronicle* on himself, and complained that the editor was a member of the same club as himself, often sat on the same sofa, and wrote his articles impugning his character at the same table at which he was engaged. The *Chronicle* says: there is not a word of truth in the statement from beginning to end.]

"Neither the Editor of this journal, nor any person who is in any way responsible for what appears in its columns, is a member of any club whatever."

THE DOCKYARDS AND THE GOVERNMENT.

The *Times*, of Thursday, has a very severe article on the open and unblushing means resorted to by the Admiralty for securing the dockyard boroughs in the interest of Government:—

Never was this influence exercised with more harshness, never were the arts of intimidation and corruption employed with more unscrupulous rigour, than in the recent elections for the dockyard boroughs. These discreditable successes do, indeed, pretty exactly measure the gain of Government in the borough elections. We may easily believe that the sword of Brennus was thrown into the scale when we find the difference in the weight precisely corresponding to the weight of the sword.

Our contemporary concludes with a suggestion:—

Would it not, after all, be better, till we can arrive at those Utopian days when we have a Government which scorns to rest upon such degrading and corrupting arts, to buy our voters, as well as our ships, in the cheapest market? The dockyards are a public nuisance, and utterly unable to meet their ostensible purpose. Let us, then, by all means, wind up the concern, and transfer the building of our ships from those who do not, to those who do, understand such matters. But inasmuch as the governing class of statesmen conceive, that they have, *in esse* or *in posse*, a vested interest in the corruption of which these dockyards have been the vehicle, let us employ some actuary versed in the statistics of bribery, and some land-agent deep in the mysteries of intimidation, to calculate the sum which would be required to purchase a number of seats equal to those which the dockyards at present yield. Let it be the last duty of Parliament prior to its dissolution, to vote this sum, to be appropriated in such manner as the Carlton or the Reform Club shall respectively direct, according as the Conservatives or Liberals happen to be in power. By this means we shall be able to get a really efficient fleet for one-tenth of the money we now throw away for an inefficient one, and shall not in any way dry up those pure springs of Parliamentary influence so dear to the Government and the people of this free, enlightened, liberal, and religious country.

The *Plymouth Journal* makes the following disclosures of the disgraceful conduct of the Government officials in that and neighbouring boroughs:— "We know what was done in this neighbourhood. At Dartmouth, a lord of the Admiralty came down to contest the seat, and the Government sent a man-of-war, the 'Barraouta,' out for a cruise, and where could she cruise better than in the beautiful waters of the Dart? The electors, and their wives, and their daughters, and their cousins, to the forty-ninth degree, were invited aboard the 'Barraouta.' The captain was all smiles, and the ship's crew, from the occupier of the quarter deck, down to the cabin boy, all entered into Sir Thomas Herbert's game. With such a competitor, Mr. Lindsay had an up-hill battle to fight, and the Lord of the Admiralty came off conqueror. In Devonport, nearer home, we had a couple of Derbyites sent down. Sir George Berkeley came upon us suddenly, and the proposal that he should come was almost as sudden to himself. Sir John Maxwell, when he made his appearance, said that he had been asked to come only the afternoon before. The candidates had a visit paid to them by the Secretary of the Admiralty, and that worthy official walked up and down the dockyard arm in arm with the Tory candidates, showing the workmen that in them he, the secretary and dispenser of Governmental favour, placed all his confidence. They got the Col. Commandant to assemble the marines that had votes in his rooms, it is said, and there General Berkeley canvassed them; and of course benefited not a little from having such a friend, while it made his canvass comparatively easy. There were a large number of offices which the late secretary had not filled up in the Dockyard, and these were all occupied with a view, most probably, to the votes that would come out of them. Pious John boasted on the hustings that the Tories had "slocked" their men into the yard. About a hundred men have been so appointed during the last few weeks; and eighteen appointments came down on Sunday last. We are told that every such appointment may be regarded as influencing at least two votes; so that here we have two hundred influenced, and their possessors corrupted by these wholesale appointments. In Devonport we are told that as many as 150 of the electors ratted from their promises. Many of these were intimidated, some of them were wheedled, some had the screw put on, some had promises of dockyard benefits. In one case we heard of a cow-keeper being told that if he did not vote "right" his bit of ordnance grass should be taken from him. In another a man had a son in the marine band, whom he was anxious to get out. It was promised that if the father and a friend voted for Sir G. Berkeley the bandman should be discharged. A promise was given conditionally that the man should be discharged before the day before the election; but that not being done the votes were given for Tufnell and Romilly. The next day the discharge was exhibited to the voter, but as he had not voted for the Tories it was torn up and destroyed! A man living in Trafalgar-place had three berths offered to him for his vote. He might be a policeman, a messenger, or something else. The man voted for the Tories. In Plymouth the battle was fought by the same or similar means. Mr. Charles Marc, it is said, has sent up many men to work in his own dockyard, and these men were brought down to give their votes in favour of that kind of Tory Derbyism that is represented in his person. Evidence is being collected with a view to a Parliamentary inquiry, and that inquiry may end in the eminent ship-builder being unseated. At Barnstaple there was bribery by wholesale.

About 230 persons were known to have their votes in the market. The two Derbyites came in, for Lord Ebrington, with that high-souled honour which has ever eminently characterised his lordship, refused to allow a shilling to be spent in that way.

POLITICAL PARTIES.

The *Morning Chronicle*, the organ of the Liberal Conservative or Peelite party, thus discourses on future prospects and Ministerial expectations:—

Although the elections are not yet entirely concluded, the general result is tolerably clear. The new House of Commons will contain about 290 Ministerialists, about 310 Whigs and more advanced Liberals, and between fifty and sixty Liberal-Conservatives, or "Peelites." The national verdict is against Lord Derby on the issue which, on his acceptance of office, he promised to submit to the country. He will still be in an absolute minority, and the course dictated by honour and constitutional usage under such circumstances is plain. But we are positively assured by his friends and organs that it will not be followed. According to them, the "chivalrous" Premier intends, from motives of pure patriotism, to remain in office till he is literally driven out; and in case so untoward a contingency should actually happen, he will forthwith recommence the obstructive tactics by which, after five years of mischievous and unprincipled agitation, he managed to force his party into their most unmerited and much-abused elevation in February last. They calculate that, both for defensive and offensive purposes, the superior discipline and compactness of their minority will make them more than a match for any force which their adversaries will be able to concentrate against them—that a detachment of Liberal-Conservatives will come to their aid whenever they are hard pressed—and, consequently, that Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli may confidently reckon on a long and secure lease of power.

We are sorry to be obliged to destroy so pleasing an hallucination; but it strikes us that unanimity—that wonder-working quality which is to transform an absolute minority into a working majority—is altogether wanting in their camp. After close inspection and careful analysis, we are convinced that they form a singularly jarring and ill-assorted band, who will find it perfectly impossible to act long in concert. On commercial and financial questions they are notoriously at variance.

After dwelling at some length upon the vices of the present Administration, and especially "the intense selfishness of the set," it proceeds to say that all their mistakes and delinquencies do not outweigh the moral and political blunder of the proclamation against non-existent processions:—

The immediate bearing of that measure on the disposition of parties is obvious. It must frustrate all attempts at union between the Government and any of the true friends of religious liberty, and it leaves what is offensively termed the "Popish brigade" no alternative but to take up an attitude of determined hostility to Lord Derby. The main body of the non-Ministerialists require no stronger bond of union than their common attachment to the Free-trade policy, and their determination not to allow any tampering with its principles. When they have once made up their minds upon this point, it seems to follow, as the plainest deduction of reason and prudence, that that policy must not be abandoned to the tender mercies of its sworn foes, even should the latter express their readiness to adopt and act upon it. If Lord Derby would frankly own that he had seen the error of his ways, he would stand on the same footing as other tardy converts; but he ostentatiously announces that his "private opinion" is still as decidedly in favour of an American or protective tariff as when he vowed that, "as an honest man," he could not take office without imposing a five-shilling duty on corn. His case, therefore, is without a parallel in our domestic annals, and we should establish a new and very dangerous precedent if we were to accept his lordship's gracious and self-sacrificing offer to continue at the helm. Nor is the emergency such as to palliate, much less to justify, so glaring an infringement of the recognised code of political morality. The bugbear of democracy has been completely "used up" on the hustings; Church and State are safe; and there exist ample materials for the formation of an able, honest, and essentially Conservative Administration. A strong Government may prove temporarily unsustainable by reason of the division of parties; but this is no reason why we should quietly put up with one from which—with a solitary exception—all our tried and approved statesmen have been excluded. The tactics of the united Opposition will, of course, depend upon circumstances; but no conceivable amount of indiscretion on their part can enable a heterogeneously-composed minority, led by one clever rhetorician, to hold out against a majority which will literally comprise nine-tenths of the eloquence, talent, knowledge, and assiduity of the House of Commons.

HARVEST PROSPECTS.—The reports from the agricultural districts are, almost without exception, of a satisfactory character; scarcely a complaint is heard from any quarter, and should the month of August prove moderately propitious, the present promise of more than usual abundance would be nearly certain to be fully realized. The great heat which has been experienced during the last three weeks has brought the crops rapidly forward, without causing premature ripeness, and cutting is likely to be commenced a week or ten days sooner than appeared at one time probable; in some forward districts a commencement has already been made, a few early patches of autumn-corn crops of pea, and peas, having been cut; and, according to the present aspect of affairs, the probability is that reaping will be pretty general in the southern parts of the kingdom the first week in the ensuing month.—*Mark-lane Express*.

RETRIBUTION OF ENGLISH HONOUR.—The yacht "America," which carried off so many laurels last year, was defeated by the "Arrow" and the "Mascquito," in the race for the Queen's cup of the Royal Yacht Club's regatta on Thursday, off the Isle of Wight. The "America" does not appear to have been well-handled, and it is said that the wind was too light for her.

EUROPE AND AMERICA.

The submarine telegraph communicated the following—dated Paris, Friday evening, half-past seven o'clock:—The Prince President has just arrived. He drove, in an open carriage, between two rows of troops, along the Boulevards, the Rue Royale, and the Champs Elysées to the Barrière de L'Étoile. An immense crowd thronged his passage, and saluted him with acclamations. It was a triumphant entry.—A more independent authority says, "The attempt to pump out of the Parisians an echo to the acclamations of Strasburg proved a complete failure. Generally, the reception of the President was extremely cold."

The Prince returned from Strasburg to Baden on Tuesday week, and slept there. It is believed that he had an interview there with the Princess Caroline, granddaughter of the Grand Duchess Stephanie, and, on her father's side, of the last legitimate King of Sweden. The lady was born in 1833.

On Wednesday evening the veteran Field-Marshal Exelmans was thrown from his horse, on the road from Sevres, and died shortly afterwards. The event has caused much painful sensation in Paris. The Marshal, although in his 77th year, was still hale and vigorous. He set out at 8 o'clock on Wednesday, from his hotel at Paris, accompanied by his son, and attended by a domestic, to pay a visit to the Princess Matilde at the Pavilion of Breteuil. The horse which the Marshal rode, singular to say, was one given him by General St. Arnaud, for the express purpose of replacing a fiery steed which threw the old officer at a review, and as the safest creature he could mount. The accident happened near the close of his ride, within a short distance from the gate of the Park of St. Cloud. His head sustained a violent contusion, and the skull was fractured. The wounded man was borne into the back room of a cabinet close at hand. Messengers were despatched immediately to apprise the Princess Matilde, who sent for physicians to St. Cloud and Ville d'Avray. Notwithstanding all the remedies applied, the Marshal, after suffering great agony, expired, at 2 o'clock next morning, in the arms of his son. The curate of Sevres administered to the dying man the last sacrament. The Marshal leaves a widow and children. The spot of the Marshal's death was, by a singular fatality, very near to the scene of his chief exploit. After the battle of Waterloo, when Blücher marched on Paris, Exelmans, who was distinguished by much of the chivalry of Murat, made a dash with fifteen hundred horse, and drove the advanced guard of the Prussians from Velizy, close to the forest of Verrières, back to Versailles. The body of the deceased was embalmed on Thursday. In the course of the day, all the Ministers who are in Paris, and a great number of high dignitaries of the State, and other persons of distinction, went to the palace of the Legion of Honour to pay a visit of condolence to Mme. Exelmans and her son.—The number of Marshals is now reduced to four, viz., Marshals Reille, Jérôme Bonaparte, Harispe, and Vaillant. The candidates for the two vacant batons are Schramm, Castellane, St. Arnaud, and Magnan.

The *Moniteur* publishes a strange composition in the shape of an epistolary rhapsody on the Strasburg journey, in dithyrambic prose, by one Mery, the post-laureate, as it seems, of Louis Napoleon. The stilted sublimity of *Amadis de Gaul* ridiculed by Cervantes is dwarfed by the aspiring bard of the *Klysée*. Here is a specimen of the literature which is to flourish under the new Augustus:—

The departure was sad; the lugubrious murmurs of a storm-wind ran along the cyclopean corners of the temple of steam. The 19th of July—midsummer! as Shakespeare says, not a ray of sunshine, &c.

There are new symptoms of a serious movement for the establishment of the empire. Petitions with this object are being got up in the south, under the avowed patronage of the authorities.

The leading Catholic journals propose to raise a subscription to assist Dr. Newman to defray the costs of Dr. Achilli's prosecution, which, they say, amount to £20,000.

The 21st anniversary of the reign of the King of the Belgians, and the definitive consecration of national independence, was celebrated on Wednesday at Brussels with the usual pomp.

The Dutch and Belgian Governments have concluded a railway convention, by which a junction line from Antwerp to Rotterdam will connect the two systems. The Bavarian Government has granted a million and a half florins to the Palatinat Company to complete the line from Ludwigshafen to Wittensbourg.

The *Austrian Lloyd's* states that Louis Napoleon has sent a diplomatic agent to Neuchâtel, to endeavour to effect an arrangement favourable to Prussia.

The *Tagus* arrived on the 22nd with the Peninsular mail. She left Lisbon on the 19th. A grand review took place at Lisbon on the 17th, to witness the Queen of Portugal lay the foundation stone for a monument in commemoration of her father, Don Pedro.

The heat has been so intense at Madrid that emigration became general. At La Granja, at the same period, the temperature was that of a rigorous winter, and after sunset it was dangerous to go out shod without warm clothing.

The Queen of Spain lately attended a bull-fight with her infant guineas, at which fourteen bulls were killed.

Letters from Rome assert positively that both the

French and Austrian troops are to quit the Roman states at the end of the present year. France they say is, however, to keep a garrison at Civita Vecchia, and Austria one at Ancona, in order to be ready to interfere at once, should disturbances again break out.

The *Roman Observer* reveals the indignation prevalent in ecclesiastical circles on the subject of our Royal Proclamation against Roman Catholic processions.

Mr. Moore, our consul at Ancona, has received a very arrogant letter from the Papal Governor of that city, for having committed a breach of the annoying passport regulations to serve a fellow-countryman under pressing circumstances.

A letter from Milan, of the 14th, states that the Austrian authorities have effected numerous arrests in the province of Mantua, in consequence of seditious documents having been printed and circulated. Amongst the prisoners are several priests—one of the chief of the chapter of Revere, a high ecclesiastical dignitary. At Ferrara, also, numerous arrests have been made.

The *Mediterranean*, of the 17th, states from Milan, that the arrests made lately are owing to the discovery of an extensive conspiracy, all the members of which have been imprisoned. The letter adds, that Marshal Radetzky intended to have them all shot, but that positive orders have been received from Vienna not to proceed to such extremities. Nevertheless, according to this account, some executions have taken place.

Mr. Hamilton, the master of a private Protestant school at Naples, has been summoned by the police to close his establishment. Refusing to do so, on the ground of treaty, his house has been entered, and his pupils forcibly expelled. Of course, Sir W. Temple was immediately communicated with.

The Liberal Tuscan Ministry have received from the Archduke a hint to resign, or embrace his Roman Catholic policy. They preferred the former alternative, and it is believed that a Papal Ministry will be forthwith inaugurated.

The *National Zeitung* has an article on the treaty of amity just concluded between Switzerland and the United States of America, in which it remarks that the impolitic London protocol regarding Neuchâtel has hastened the period for the commencement of American interference in European diplomacy.

The Prussian crown lawyers have sanctioned the confiscation of the *Kreuz Zeitung*, and commenced an indictment. Since its re-appearance it gives no leading articles.

It was reported at Hanover on the 20th that the ministry had resigned, and would be replaced by a cabinet of a completely equestrian caste, which, on the commercial and customs question, will adhere to the liberal commercial views of the Prussian equestrian order.

The electors of Hesse Cassel having dispensed with the oath on the Constitution, the Chambers have been opened. It is said, however, that as soon as the Government shall have got the grant of a loan of a quarter of a million sterling "for the expense of restoring federal and constitutional order in the Electorate" the Chambers will be prorogued.

The Frankfurt Diet has voted to the inventors of gun cotton a reward of £3,500. This is the more surprising because the public was not aware that that invention hitherto had proved applicable to practical purposes.

The Vienna *Gazette*, of the 21st, publishes the balance-sheet for 1861. The receipts amount to 223,262,038fl., and the expenditure to 278,430,470fl. The deficit therefore, amounts to 55,178,432fl.

The emperor entered Transylvania on the 20th. He is received, at all points of his progress—according to the official accounts—with enthusiastic acclamations. The correspondent of the *Times* gives a glimpse of the true state of affairs:—

In Stuhlweissenburg the violence of an officer—a general, I believe—completely scared the people. On the arrival of the monarch the country-folk, who had assembled from all parts, were so intent on getting a good sight of a real emperor (Joseph II. was the last monarch who had been seen in Stuhlweissenburg) that they forgot to doff their hats until a hint from the Quergewapp reminded them of what was proper. In the principal place the same thing occurred, but instead of employing his tongue, the before-mentioned officer used his sword, with which he knocked off the hats of the gaping Magyars. This specimen of military tactics put an end to the effervescence at once.

The same writer mentions several instances of the annoyance to which English travellers in Hungary are now subjected.

The emperor has commuted the punishment of Count Ladislas Czaski, who had been condemned to death by a court-martial for taking part in the rebellion in Hungary.

A letter from the Dardanelles, dated July 11, says:—"Two Ionians have been bastinadoed by order of Kaima Kan. The English consul and the English embassy have energetically demanded satisfaction."

A letter from Athens of the 13th, in the *Independence* of Brussels, states that the monk Christoforos has been arrested.

By the "Africa," which left New York on the 14th, we learn that the total number of buildings destroyed by the conflagration at Montreal was from 1,300 to 1,600, including chiefly those occupied by the poorer classes in the suburbs of the city. The Quebec suburbs were almost entirely destroyed. It was computed that nearly 6,000 persons had been rendered homeless by the calamity. The loss was

variously estimated at from 3,000,000 dollars to 4,000,000 dollars. The fire originated, it was believed, in a baker's shop. The Government had placed at the disposal of the committee appointed for the immediate relief of the sufferers a sum of £2,500. A public meeting with the same object was to be held in New York.

In the absence of political news from the States, we have a series of physical calamities. At Baltimore a freshet had caused damage to the extent of 80,000 dollars; and at Covington, Kentucky, 35,000 dollars worth of property had been destroyed. Another steam-boat accident, attended with the loss of fifteen lives, occurred on the 13th, near Cleveland. A violent hailstorm occurred at Fulton on the 10th, which destroyed a large quantity of growing corn. It is said that the hailstones were as large as pigeons' eggs. Property valued at 300,000 dollars was destroyed by fire at Boston on the 10th, and several persons were killed.

ITALIAN SECRET SOCIETIES.—Scarcely can we, by any effort, realize to our minds here in England the state of feeling, the heart-burnings, the jealousies, the fierce enmities, the thirst for vengeance, created in the pontifical dominions through the arrogant monopoly of all place, power, and distinction by the clergy. To put an end to so disastrous a state of things, as well as to achieve the independence of Italy, the formidable secret society of the Carbonari was organized before the overthrow of Napoleon. It included persons of all classes, but was led chiefly by enthusiasts and fiery youths, who have at all times been the martyrs of liberty. Being wanting, however, in prudence and reflection, they have again and again suffered themselves to be betrayed into mischievous enterprises, in supporting some cause which was not that of Italy. Thus, in 1815, they fought gallantly under the banners of Murat against the Austrians, not considering that, had that dashing adventurer triumphed, one of his first acts would have been the extermination of their sect. To counterbalance the Carbonari, other associations, with different principles, as the Sanfedists and the Centurions, have sprung into existence. In these the sacerdotal spirit has been predominant. Having for their object the checking of civilization, they have encouraged and cherished the darkest and most ruthless bigotry, the priests of the sect denouncing liberalism from the pulpit, while the lay members have gone about with daggers to intimidate the partisans of freedom. Nor has their zeal in all cases confined itself to menaces. The poniard, at first, perhaps, flourished by way of bravado, has at length been employed in earnest; and numerous murders, sometimes characterized by remarkable atrocity, have polluted the cause of the Church. In city and country, political assassinations have been frequent, and the Carbonari, hunted down by the Sanfedists and Centurions, have, in their turn, had recourse to the same weapons and the same policy, and sought to assuage their party animosities with blood.—*Eclectic Review*, July, 1852.

UNIVERSAL COINAGE STANDARD.—The Viennese correspondent of the *Morning Herald* states that "several European powers have accepted the proposition of the English Government to convene a congress at London, in order to come to an agreement respecting the regulating of the coin; and that France, Denmark, Sweden, Spain, and Portugal, have been specially nominated."

A MARKET IN CENTRAL INDIA.—The attention of the Manchester Commercial Association has been directed to the opening afforded for the introduction of British manufactures into Central Asia by the new commercial fair which will be held at Kurachee and Sukkur, in Scinde, next December. The Americans are already in the field. They purchase wool for transhipment, and pay for it partly in dollars, partly with coarse cottons. Sir Henry Willock, Vice-Chairman of the East India Company, is "confident that Kurachee, at the mouth of the Indus, will become a great emporium for British piece goods, to meet the wants of Central Asia." It is also proposed to open up a market with Persia via Trebizond.

AUSTRALIAN COTTON.—It has been found by experiment that very good cotton can be grown in Australia. Samples have arrived in England, and they have been submitted by the Rev. Dr. Lang to the examination of Mr. Thomas Bazley, President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Bazley has concluded that the cotton was of a very rare and perfect quality, and that "the samples indisputably prove the capability of Australia to produce most useful and beautiful cotton, adapted to the English markets, at a range of value from 6d. to 2s. 6d. the pound."

NEWSPAPERS IN AUSTRALIA.—The *Adelaide Times*, formerly a daily paper, is reduced to a weekly issue, being left with only two apprentices and a pressman to bring out the journal, but the proprietors express his determination to "hang on as long as a strand of the rope is left."

ROBBERY OF GOLD DUST.—The "Nelson" barque, of Melbourne, for London, was boarded on the 2nd of April, whilst the master was on shore, by two boats' crews. The crew was overpowered, and the ship was plundered of £25,000 worth of gold dust.

THE AMERICAN EXPEDITION TO JAPAN.—The *Hundredfifty* of Amsterdam of the 15th says:—"We learn from a positive source, that the Government of the United States has abandoned its project of an expedition against Japan. It has preferred invoking the mediation of the Dutch Government. We are also assured, that the Dutch Government, which, in 1846, made overtures to the Emperor of Japan in the

interest of the whole of European commerce, has accepted this mission, and we have no doubt of its using every effort to accomplish it successfully."

THE NEW CRYSTAL PALACE.—The most important preliminary to the construction of the New Crystal Palace has been effected in the most satisfactory manner. Settling day has come and gone, and the whole of the subscribed capital has been paid up in the course of a few hours. Sir Joseph Paxton is daily engaged at Penge-hill, where operations have begun, and will very soon assume definite proportions. The outline plan of the interior has been placed in the hands of Messrs. Owen Jones and Digby Wyatt, in order that each may proceed with his designs for decoration. The *Daily News* gives a slight sketch of what may be expected:—

The visitor having sated his curiosity with the interior features of the Crystal Palace, will descend on an extended terraced esplanade, richly decorated with flowers and tiny fountains, from which he may proceed down a broad walk to the first of the great fountains, with its jet of two hundred feet in height. An extension of his walk will bring him to the fountain par excellence, four hundred feet in diameter, with its still higher jet, and surrounded by its tribe of satellites, ornamented with all the water gods of the mythology. The waterworks necessary to effect all these brilliant results will be comparatively simple and inexpensive, and their inspection by a people who have a natural affection for steam-engines will not be the least interesting portion of the Exhibition. It is hardly necessary to add, that the natural beauties of the site will be taken the fullest advantage of in the arrangements. The trees are there already, and in reasonable abundance, and as for the flowers, there is sufficient guarantee for their perfection and profusion, in the fact, that they are entrusted to the same hands that reared the Chatsworth Conservatory, and nursed the Victoria Regia successfully under its trying change of climate.

THUNDER STORM IN THE METROPOLIS.—The metropolis was visited by a very severe thunder-storm on Sunday afternoon. At a few minutes after five o'clock, a torrent of rain fell, which continued upwards of an hour, deluging the streets, and flooding numerous houses in low-lying situations. The storm commenced in the south-west, and appeared to make an entire circuit of the compass. The tremendous peals of thunder, with the powerful and vivid flashes of forked lightning, are said not to have been equalled since the memorable occasions when the churches of Spitalfields, St. Martin's-in-the-fields, and other public edifices, were "struck." Several houses were considerably damaged, and their contents partially destroyed. Several chimneys, buildings, and some large trees in the neighbourhood of Norwood, Sydenham, Dulwich, and Camberwell, have been more or less injured by the lightning, while the cellars of many of the licensed victuallers and others in Lambeth, and other portions of the south banks of the Thames, were inundated by the overflowing of the drains. On the north side of the Thames, Farringdon-street, New Bridge-street, and the lower end of Fleet-street, were upwards of twelve inches under water. In Spitalfields the water in some places rose as high as three feet, and covering the footpaths, rushed down the grating into the cellars and kitchens, and before the inmates had time to remove any of their furniture, an incalculable amount of mischief was done. In the immediate neighbourhood of the General Post-office the thoroughfares were completely impassable, on account of the great depth of water which accumulated so rapidly. One very fortunate circumstance was, that the tide was down, otherwise it is probable that some of the sewers would have been blown up by the tremendous rush of water. A man was killed at Snarbrook, and several, in various parts, have been injured.

THREE FIRES IN ONE DAY.—On Friday morning, between six and seven o'clock, a fire broke out in the premises of Mr. W. Sleath, man milliner, Bunhill-row, St. Luke's. It was caused by one of the workmen going into the back warehouse on the ground-floor to open the shutters, with a lighted candle in his hand, a spark from which fell upon some light articles, and the interior of the warehouse became enveloped in fire. The brigade succeeded in getting the fire subdued, but not until the warehouse was burned out, and the building materially injured. At noon of the same day, a fire happened on the premises of Mr. John Blake, Sydney-street, Goswell-road. It commenced in the second floor, owing to a spark falling from a lighted candle upon the bedding. A short time previously a fire broke out in one of the arches of the South-Eastern Railway, situated in Russell-street, Bermondsey, in the occupation of a table-cover manufacturer. The outbreak was occasioned by the overheating of one of the stoves, which set fire to a vast quantity of goods in one of the drying-stoves.

PROTECTIONIST BRAWLERY.—Sir Robert Peel, who proposed one of the Liberal candidates for North Warwick, was subsequently half-killed by Tory bludgeonists. A farmer rescued him at considerable peril to himself; while some respectable-looking persons, wearing Protectionist colours, exclaimed—"Why did you not let 'em do for the beggar?"

THE SKYE EMIGRANTS.—The ship "Georgiana" sailed from Greenock yesterday week for Australia, with 200 emigrants, from the Isles of Skye. A more interesting group, or a more valuable class of emigrants, never left our shores.

SOMETHING IN THE FUTURE.—It is stated by the *Preston Chronicle* that the Earl of Derby will preside at the meeting and dinner of the Royal Lancashire Agricultural Association, on the 25th and 26th of August.

LAW AND POLICE.

THE BURNING AT DERRY.—The further public hearing of this case took place on Thursday, before the mayor and a numerous bench of magistrates. Mr. Moss, the solicitor for the prosecution, first offered evidence of the handwriting of the letter found upon the prisoner Morgan, and alleged to be from Major Beresford, Secretary-at-War. Mr. J. Keogh deposed that he was a relative of the member for Athlone, and was formerly secretary to the Reading and Beigate Railway Company, of which Major Beresford was chairman, and that in that capacity he possessed many opportunities of becoming acquainted with the handwriting of Major Beresford. Mr. Moss then handed witness the letter. Mr. Keogh stated that it, as well as the envelope in which it was contained, was in the handwriting of Major William Beresford. The letter was addressed to "Mr. John Frail, Clerk of the Course, Shrewsbury," and was as follows:—

A good and safe man, with judgment and quickness, is wanted immediately at Derby. I suppose that you cannot leave your own place; if not, send some one whom you can trust in your place. Let him go to Derby on receiving this, and find the County Tavern, in the centre of the town, and send his card to Cox, Brothers, and Company, lead works, as coming from Chester; that will be enough.

Monday.

W. B.

Mr. Moss, addressing the bench, called attention to the seal, which he stated clearly bore the impress of the Carlton Club, with the Prince's feathers, &c., but, although the seal was subjected to the scrutiny of a magnifying-glass, the impression did not appear to warrant the conclusion. The letter was then handed to the prisoner's solicitor, who said the letter "N" was the only one he could detect. Police-constable Fearn said, from information he had received he proceeded to the County Tavern, situate in St. Mary's Gate, where, on passing through the yard and proceeding up a back staircase, he was stopped by a man who said he could not let him pass, when, on a signal which he had been made acquainted with being used, he was (being in plain clothes) allowed to pass, and in the room he found the prisoner standing near the fireplace, and his pocketbook on the table (which book he produced), and on conveying him to the lock-up, where he was searched, the gold contained in the bag and purse were found on his person. One other bag was taken possession of by Hardy, another officer. Witness further stated that the prisoner (Morgan) said he thought Derby was a poor place, as it took as much to pay two votes in his place as twenty cost here, and that the money he had would not have lasted him in Shrewsbury two hours, or, perhaps, not one. There were one £10 and six £5 notes. The gold in the bag witness counted amounted to £130; the amount in the other he did not count. Morgan also said that he was victimized, that he came to Derby as a poll-clerk, and if he had known what he was to have been employed in he would never have come; that the money was brought to him by a tallish man dressed in drab clothing, whom he did not know, nor could he tell again unless he had some conversation with him, as when he came it was dark, and the gas was not lit. Police-sergeants Hardy and Mellor confirmed Fearn's statement, proving, in addition, that 135 sovereigns in gold were found in the prisoner's trousers' pocket, and a leather purse containing six half-sovereigns; that when they asked prisoner how much money he had he said he could not tell to £10; that he had paid it according to the checks, which, with the numbers, he had entered in his pocket-book. Henry Sharrock was called, and stated that he was a butcher by trade; that he was a voter by household suffrage, and, being employed at his field he was fetched home by a man that he knew, who told him there was a pig for him; that he was taken to a public-house, where he had something to drink, for which he did not pay, and was told that if he would vote for Horsfall there were two pounds for him; that his number on the list was 1,063; and that he went to the committee-room, where he received a card to vote for Horsfall, which he did, and was then taken to the County Tavern, upstairs, where, on turning his back to the door, two sovereigns were put into his hand by some person within the room, whom he did not see; nor did he know that he had that morning shown to the officers the room door at which he received the money, which was the same room in which the officers apprehended the prisoner. In the prisoner's pocket-book was found, among other entries, the No. 1,053, with £2 set over against it. This closed the case for the prosecution. The Mayor and magistrates committed the prisoner, allowing bail at—prisoner, £300; and two sureties, £150 each. The sureties were two publicans of Shrewsbury.

THE HULL MURDER.—The trial of Snipe and Smith, is postponed till the next Assizes.

PAINING BORROWED PORTRAITS.—A humorous old rogue—Thomas Collins by name—who appears to have been as well acquainted with the weak side of human nature as Sam Slick himself—has for a long time been in the habit of obtaining a great number of the portraits of noblemen and gentlemen, that engravings of them might be taken for publication. The old fellow appears to have divided his male dupes principally into two batches, "Eminent Conservative Statesmen," and "Eminent Liberal Statesmen." The clergy and the army had niches apart. It does not appear that Mr. Collins meddled with the lawyers. The ladies were to be all comprised in one journal: "The Female Aristocracy of the Reign of Queen Victoria." In the case brought

before Mr. Arnold, at the Westminster Police-office, the application was made by the Earl of Desart, the present Under-Secretary for the Colonies. Lord Desart told the magistrate "that it was in the summer of 1848 the prisoner called upon him, and asked him for his portrait, from which he might engrave a copy for publication in the work of 'Portraits of Conservative Statesmen.'" The young Secretary for the Colonies fell into the snare. In place of telling Collins that he might have a sitting or two if he would undertake to supply him with a copy of the interesting work in question gratis, Lord Desart absolutely was "green" enough—we crave pardon for the phrase—to comply with his request. Of course, the old rogue took away the portrait at once, laughing in his sleeve at the gullibility of human nature—and pledged it at a pawnbroker's. Collins then wrote to Lord Desart, informing him of the fact, and enclosing him the pawnbroker's ticket for £2. Lord and Lady Alfred Paget's portraits were obtained under similar circumstances, and pawned, the first for 10s. and the other for £2. In addition to the instances named, it appears that Collins has been most successful in many other cases; but he has supposed, and with reason, that those who had been silly enough to fall into his snare would rather shrink from proclaiming their own absurdity in public. He was remanded for a week. —*Times*.

ROBBERIES BY A SERVANT GIRL.—A young servant girl named Mary Ann Jordan, has been committed to Gloucester County Gaol, on the charge of stealing between £100 and £200 in gold, silver, notes, and cheques, the property of a former mistress. When apprehended, a bag containing £21 15s. 10d. was in her possession, besides £12 10s. in her pocket, and £2 10s. which she had given to the landlord to keep for her. Among the money so traced to her possession was an old half-guinea, a marked shilling, and other money, which Mrs. Gurney identified as belonging to her. She is also committed on a second charge of robbing another mistress of clothes.

THE MURDER NEAR BATH.—A pedlar named Smith has been committed to take his trial for the murder of an old man near Bath, in December last.

DEATH IN THE HAMPTON PONDS.—On Wednesday, an inquest was held upon George Glassborough, who, on Sunday, went to bathe in the "Fourth Pond," at the Lower Heath, Hampstead—where, a week before, another life was lost. Although the pond was dragged three hours the body was not found until a young man dived and brought it to land. It appeared that no one skilled in the use of the drags was on the spot, which elicited the reprehension of the jury. They likewise complained of the indecency of parties bathing in that pond at all hours; and that it was from such water, in which men and boys bathed, and cats and dogs were drowned, that the inhabitants were supplied. A juror informed the coroner, in answer to a question, that the ground was rented by the water company from the lord of the manor. The jury having requested the coroner to forward their finding to the company, returned a verdict of "Accidental death," with a suitable addendum.

SUDDEN DEATH AT CRICKET.—On Wednesday a match was commenced at Copenhagen House, between the Albion and United Amateurs Clubs; but about two o'clock, Mr. John Dowdney, an old and respected member of the Albion, in the act of making a run suddenly fell down, and in a few minutes expired. He had only just taken the bat, so that the fatal result was not the effect of fatigue. The deceased complained of ill health, and said that during the last week he had suffered from sunstroke, but declined standing out of the match, though advised to do so by several friends. There is no doubt that disease of the heart was the cause of death. The match was immediately discontinued. Mr. Dowdney was closely verging on sixty years of age.

THE UNREPRESENTED "RABBLE."—To the Editor of the "Times."—Sir, Some of the candidates for Parliamentary honours having treated the non-electors with aristocratic contempt, I should like to ask them whether there is not a large number of persons in every county of as good standing as 40s. freeholders and £10 copyholders, although not entitled to rank with the £60 tenants-at-will? I have been many years a household at a rental of not quite £60, am a tax-payer to a considerable amount, including income-tax (on an income exceeding £150 per annum, derivable from trade), property-tax on mortgages and railway-shares, house-tax, &c., but have not yet been entrusted with a vote by the Legislature. I might have bought a vote before this, but I prefer to wait until I can receive it as my right. I believe I am upon the jury-list, and am liable to be called 40 miles from home to exercise my judgment as to the life and liberty of other men, but am supposed to be too low in the scale of intelligence to have a voice in the election of representatives to Parliament. I have my opinion as to the right of any set of men to tax the daily bread of myself and my household for their exclusive benefit, but, having no vote, my opinion is of no importance.—I am, Sir, yours respectfully, ONE OF THE "RABBLE."

ELECTION FATALITY.—On the evening of the election day at Westbury, Mr. Richard Lounne, of Horse Croft Farm, died suddenly, through excessive excitement, leaving a distracted wife and five little children to mourn his untimely end. It is a singular and remarkable fact, that five years ago his brother died suddenly through the same cause on the morning of the election day. —*Wilt Independent*.

THE MODEL FARM.—Mr. Mechi gave his annual entertainment at Tiptree Farm, Essex, on Wednesday. A very striking set of guests were assembled. There were present one peer (Earl Fortescue), two foreign ministers (Mr. Abbott Lawrence and Baron Bentiuck), sanitary reformers, chemists, farmers, stock-breeders, implement-makers, and landlords. Throughout the livelong day these gentlemen followed Mr. Mechi through rich fields of wheat and mangold-wurzel, and cabbages and turnips, listening to his picturesque descriptions. He explained how all the manure made on the farm was liquefied, and by steam power impelled in fertilizing streams over the lands. In illustration of this, he said that fodder cut during the day would in forty-eight hours be on the field again in the shape of manure. He brought out a new improved reaping-machine, made by Garrett and Son; which was tried against McCormack's and Hussey's, and distanced them all. After surveying the farm, the company dined with their host.

POLITICAL FRAGS.—Mr. Digby Seymour, the newly-elected member for Sunderland, used expressions in one of his election-speeches which were considered injurious to a brother of the long robe, Mr. Campbell Foster. A mutual friend interferred, and obtained an expression of regret from Mr. Seymour. This, it was thought, would end the affair. But, the first time the two gentlemen met in the robing-room, at York Castle, a dispute arose as to whether Mr. Seymour's letter was an apology. Angry words were exchanged. Mr. Foster struck Mr. Seymour with a cane; Mr. Seymour "squared" at Mr. Foster; a "set-to" began with great spirit, and the round ended by both gentlemen "coming to the ground." Bystanders, headed by Mr. Knowles, Q. C., interferred, and the learned pugilists were taken before Lord Campbell and Mr. Justice Wightman, admonished on the great impropriety of their conduct, and bound on their own recognizances in £500 each to keep the peace for six months.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—A serious collision took place on the Leeds Northern Railway, near Stockton-on-Tees, on Wednesday evening. No lives were lost, but ten or twelve passengers suffered fractures and contusions of a serious character. The accident occurred at the junction of the Leeds Northern with the Stockton and Darlington line, and arose from a luggage-train, in attempting to shunt, having, in consequence of the engineer in charge of it neglecting the signals, come into violent contact with the passenger-train while passing the points. On Monday morning, the inhabitants of Liverpool were alarmed by a report that a collision had occurred between an excursion-train from Hull to Liverpool, and a luggage-train belonging to the Lancashire and Yorkshire Company. This report was confirmed by the arrival of the superintendent by special train, with the drivers of both engines in custody. Among the most seriously injured were some females who had started from Manchester in the morning to take a farewell leave of their relatives, who left on Sunday in an Australian emigrant ship.

FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION.—The boiler of a steam-engine employed at Mr. Pressley's mills, on the banks of the Yarrow, near Preston, exploded on Friday, killed two men, and injured four others, besides destroying a great part of the premises.

ARRIVAL OF M. KOSSUTH IN ENGLAND.—Among the passengers by the British and North American Mail steam-ship "Africa," arrived at Liverpool on Sunday morning, were the ex-Governor of Hungary and his lady. Before taking a passage on board the "Africa," M. Kossuth had signified his intention of sailing in the "Washington," which was advertised to leave New York three days after the steamer. Instead of doing so, however, he secured berths in the "Africa" for himself and Madame Kossuth, under the name of A. Smith and lady. He threw off his incognito before the passage had been completed. Nothing of interest connected with the Magyar occurred during the voyage. On landing he looked exceedingly careworn. He was accompanied by Count Colonel Blethen and Colonel Ihaz, who also secured passages in assumed names, a step taken, in all probability, in order that they might have a quiet embarkation. The party left Liverpool by the nine o'clock train the same morning. —*Liverpool Albion*.

MONSTER BLAST.—An extraordinary blast or explosion of powder, ignited by means of electricity, took place in Garantully quarry on Monday last. Something more than half a ton of powder was used. There were thirteen simultaneous charges, shearing off, on a rough calculation, not less than 140,000 cubic feet of stone. —*North British Mail*.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—On and from the 1st of August next, all letters or packets for places within the United Kingdom, posted at any branch post office or receiving-office in London, or within the limits of the London district post, must either be pre-paid by stamps or be sent unpaid. Letters or packets for places within the United Kingdom, posted at the windows of the chief office, St. Martin's-le-Grand, may be pre-paid by money up to five p.m., after which hour they must be either pre-paid by stamps or be sent unpaid. Letters for places abroad may still be pre-paid by money, or stamps, at the option of the sender.

A REAL FARMER'S FRIEND.—At the rent-audit of the Hon. F. H. W. Calthorpe, held last week at the Gough Arms, Great Barr, it was intimated to the tenantry that a new valuation of all the farms had been made, and that, instead of the return, according to custom, of a paltry 10 per cent., a permanent reduction of the rentals, from 10 to 33 per cent., would take effect from Michaelmas last.

SCIENCE AND ART.

A MAGNIFICENT BATH OF ORIENTAL ALABASTER has recently been discovered at Rome by workmen employed in repairing the watercourses of that city. It has been found on the Piazza of the Holy Apostles, in the immediate vicinity of Trajan's Forum, and no doubt was formerly one of the ornaments of that gorgeous fabric. Unfortunately, it has been somewhat damaged by previous workmen; who appear to have broken a hole through the alabaster side, in order to pass a water conduit through it.

COLOGNE CATHEDRAL.—It is stated that the Empress of Russia, on occasion of her recent visit to the Rhine, made a donation of 50,000 ducats—about £14,000—to the fund for completing Cologne Cathedral. There now appears to be some probability that in our day this unique structure may receive its last touch, money only being wanting—and this the various members of the royal family of Hohenzollern seem determined to supply.

A KING BOTANIZING.—Court gossip from the east of Europe says, that the King of Saxony has suddenly quitted imperial circles in Vienna for a botanical ramble in Dalmatia, in company with some of his Majesty's naturalist friends.

CUTTING THE KOH-I-NOOR.—The Queen has resolved to have the Koh-i-noor diamond recut so as to make it a more brilliant ornament than it was in the Crystal Palace. Lapidaries and jewellers were consulted on the feasibility of recutting the gem, and it was at length decided to attempt it. The Koh-i-noor is now in the hands of Messrs. Garrard, of Pantion-street, the Crown Jewellers. A small steam engine has been erected for the work of cutting, and two Dutch artists will be employed upon the task for months. The Duke of Wellington inaugurated the process. The Koh-i-noor having been imbedded in lead, with the exception of one small salient angle, intended to be first submitted to the cutting operation, his Grace placed the gem upon the *scaife*, an horizontal wheel, revolving with almost incalculable velocity, whereby the exposed angle was removed by the friction, and the first facet of the new cutting was effected. The Koh-i-noor is intended to be converted into an oval brilliant, and the two smaller diamonds which accompany it are to be similarly treated as pendants. The present weight of the principal gem is 186 carats; and the process now in progress will not materially diminish its weight, while it will increase its value and develop its beauties.

EXPLORATION OF SOUTH AMERICA.—The French Government has resolved to send a new scientific mission into the interior of South America; and instructions as to the investigations and observations in natural history, botany, astronomy, geology, meteorology, &c., which it may be desirable to make, have been demanded from the Academy of Sciences. The mission is specially to occupy itself with the provinces of Brazil, Paraguay, and Bahia.

ARTIFICIAL PRODUCTION OF FISH.—It may not be generally known that the means of producing fish to an incalculable extent in lakes and rivers have been discovered, and have, within the last three years, been employed on a grand scale and with extraordinary success in different parts of France. Among the rivers they have already stocked are those of the Lère, Haute-Loire, Allier, Lozère, Meuse, Meurthe, and the Haute-Saône. Several gentlemen of property have also tried the system with success on the estates in Burgundy, Brie, and Normandy. In addition to the breeding of fish in enormous quantities, it enables fish of different species to be naturalized in strange waters, or removed from river to river. So great is the importance which the Government attaches to the plan, that it has nominated a commission of eminent scientific men to superintend the operations of Géhén and Rémy. The *Moniteur* announces that the Minister of Marine and Colonies has also ordered that experiments shall be made to apply it to salt water fish, at the mouth of rivers, and off the coasts, and especially to lobsters. M. Valenciennes, an eminent ichthyologist, and member of the Institute, has been charged to examine the mouths of rivers and the coasts from Havre to La Teste, and to state in what places the experiments may be tried with most chances of advantage. M. Milne Edwards and M. Coste, both members of the Institute, have been directed to make similar investigations between Cherbourg and Granville, and in the environs of Trouville.—*From the French Papers.*

EFFECTS OF CHEAP JUSTICE.—Till the operation of the County Courts Act, the average number of prisoners in the Queen's Bench was upwards of 300; at present there is scarcely a third of that number, and a full half of these have been in confinement from a period antecedent to the passing of the act referred to. One man has been in prison for the space of 40 years. He entered a hale and strong man of 35; he is now in his dotage. Two have been there for 31 years; four for 20 years; and a considerable number for upwards of ten years. Not unfrequently, persons have been kept in confinement for many years for the mere costs in an action. Cheap justice will render such cases rare, it being more difficult to run up a large bill of costs for proceedings in the County Courts than in the superior ones. A reform in the Court of Chancery will also have the effect of diminishing the number of prisoners in the Queen's Prison.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—Captain Inglefield, R.N., commanding the "Isabel" screw-steamer, sailed from Peterhead on the 10th inst., for the Arctic Seas, in search of Sir John Franklin.

THE PLAGUE-SHIP "LADY MONTAGUE."—Out of a crew of thirty-six persons which went out in the "Lady Montague" from Southampton to the eastern seas a few years ago, not half a dozen have returned to England; all the rest either perished in the ship or deserted from her. Three of those who did return are natives of Southampton, and are mere youths, named Mansbridge, Millard, and Lee. Government officials have visited Southampton, and have taken the evidence of these boys, which evidence is of a most important nature, testifying, as it does, to life and scenes on shipboard of appalling depravity and misery. The captain used to get drunk every morning, and the crew were so maddened by his conduct that they broke open the spirit stores and medicine chest, and drank all the strong drinks they could find. Three times Millard had the fever, was delirious, and recovered without medical assistance. It was his province to throw overboard the dead Chinese emigrants in the Pacific, a dozen of whom would die in the night, and be partly eaten by rats before the morning. The water and food the crew and passengers had to live on stank so that they could not approach it until they were nearly starved. Mansbridge is the son of poor parents. He was an apprentice on board. His friends, of course, were anxious that the indentures should be cancelled, after the terrible sufferings he had undergone, but the owners refused. The boy, however, expressed neither inclination nor objection to rejoin. At length his leave of absence expired, and he was to rejoin, or his father was to forfeit £20. As the payment of the penalty was impossible, the father said to his family, as they were at dinner, "Either the boy must join the ship, or you, mother (speaking to his wife, a spirited little woman), must go to London and see the owner." After a slight pause, "Father," said the boy, with a slight trembling of the lip, "mother had better go to London." And to London she went, and made such good use of her tongue that the owner pretty soon agreed to cancel the indentures. It was through the journey to London of this poor woman that the Government partly became acquainted with the terrible recital of what had happened on board the "Lady Montague." Mansbridge has now a comfortable situation in the service of the Peninsular and Oriental Company. The former commander of the "Lady Montague" is a fugitive from justice. It is sincerely to be hoped that he will not escape the vengeance of the law.

ADVICE TO INTENDING EMIGRANTS.—At one of Mrs. Chisholm's interesting Emigrants' Group meetings—held on Thursday night, at Cowper-street school-room—that lady made some valuable remarks upon the Amended Passengers Act. She had always found considerable difficulty in the matter of water. It had to be paid for, and yet when imperial measure was required astonishment was almost invariably expressed. In the new act both the surgeon and the master were directed to bear carefully in mind that the butts in which the water was held were old measure. She suggested that the word "imperial" should be inserted. Another clause in the act provided that a certain space in the ship should be set apart for the hospital. It would be a very great protection to the public if the act specified in what part of the ship the hospital should be placed. She had recently been on board a large ship. There was no hospital on board. She asked where it was. "Oh," said a man, "I don't know. I suppose we shall knock one up somewhere going down the river." In another large ship there was the same want of accommodation. She spoke to the captain, and asked him what he would do if smallpox broke out in the ship. "I have been thinking of that myself," he said. "I don't know what I could do better than put them in the long boat." She recommended intending emigrants to look not only to the character of the passengers, but also to the cargo proposed to be taken out. It was very important for safety and comfort that no patent fuel or smelling coal should be put on board. A very great deal was required to improve our emigrant ships. If Government held out some such reward as knighthood to those who effected great improvements in these matters, what ventilation, what pure water, what good emigrant ships we should have. A good, sound, wholesome system of competition among shipowners would be most valuable for the public. This, she feared, would not arise until a few foreign ships should be introduced; but she was going on the continent shortly, and would look out for a few. Among other suggestions of an eminently practical character Mrs. Chisholm said, no one must expect to get a house or lodgings at Port Phillip; every one must be provided with a tent.—At another meeting, held on Monday, Mrs. Chisholm said as there were a number of females present, she would call attention to the necessity of not uselessly expending money in outfits. In all the books in which outfits were spoken of, people were advised to prepare themselves for hot and cold weather; but she was anxious to do away with the mystery about these outfits, whereby money was expended which might be carefully preserved against landing in the colony. For a female, two gowns were sufficient for a voyage.

LOSS BY THE "DUCHESS OF KENT" STEAMER.—An inquest has been held at Gravesend, on the body of Mr. Sard, a gentleman who was on his return to London on a tour through Egypt, and was a passenger on board "the Duchess of Kent," on the occasion of her collision. Having informed his friends of his intended arrival by that vessel, they set on foot an inquiry, and identified as his a body found in the river on the 8th instant, by a waterman named Weston. He took it to Mr. Godfrey, an undertaker in Gravesend; who communicated with the owners of the vessel. The inquiry was adjourned.

CAMP ON WOOLWICH-COMMON.—A great number of persons visit this unusual scene. The three companies previously encamped on Greenhill have removed their tents, and put them up alongside the other six companies, on the west side of the common. The south, east, and north sides of the encampment are defended, the south and north by *chevaux-de-frise*, and the east by the guns of four field-batteries, with their ammunition carriages in the rear. The whole of the cooking for the men in the camp is carried on in the rear, the fires being lighted between a few loose bricks, temporarily put up, and the camp-kettles supported over them. Each party of men have an excellent marquee to take their victuals in, quite distinct from the tents they sleep in. An ample supply of water is obtained in the camp, having been laid on from the Kent Water-works reservoir on the top of the common, at a short distance on the south-west side of the Royal Military Academy.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT BOLTON.—A frightful accident has occurred at the Star Inn, Bolton, by the falling of the eastern wall of the concert-room and museum, lately destroyed by fire. A carter employed in removing the rubbish, and several other persons, were among the ruins at the time, watching the progress of the workmen. The carter, on hearing the alarm, crept under his cart, and thus escaped, a portion of the wall falling upon the cart, and filling it with bricks and mortar. The horse was uninjured, being just beyond the range of the falling ruins. The greater portion of the wall fell to the east upon some miserable hovels, occupied by poor Irish families, and here the consequences were frightful. Three of these huts were crushed to atoms, and a fourth was so dilapidated that it could hardly hold together, and the unfortunate inhabitants were buried in the ruins. Many were got out—men, women, and children—several of them cut and bruised, but most of them with little injury. To remove the ruins was a work of very great labour, but the men engaged about 11 o'clock found the body of a girl aged ten years, and at 12, the body of Michael Larkins, a man between forty and fifty years of age, and a widower, with three or four children, who was at his own fireside when the accident happened. It was still known that a woman was in the lane when the wall fell, and her body was found about half an hour afterwards. She was frightfully mangled, her skull being fractured, her legs and arms broken, and several ribs stove in. The same evening an inquest was held by the borough coroner. The jury immediately returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

REMUNERATION TO GOVERNESSES.—The following appears in the *Times*:—"In the name of humanity spare me a corner to reproduce an advertisement from your yesterday's impression. Comment on it is needless:—

"To GOVERNESSES.—Wanted, immediately, in a young gentleman's establishment, a lady fully competent to take charge of the wardrobes, and to attend to the domestic comforts of the children. Salary, £10 per annum. Address, &c.
"July 14."

HER MAJESTY'S SEA VOYAGE.—The Queen landed at Plymouth on Tuesday evening, and visited the Earl and Countess of Mount Edgumbe. Her Majesty and the Prince returned to their yacht to dinner, but the next morning, about eight o'clock, landed again at Mount Edgumbe, and walked up to the stables, where they desired the coachman to get the horses ready and drive them round the park, without calling the family. Her Majesty declined to receive deputations, but addresses were accepted from the corporations of Plymouth and Devonport. After a delightful voyage of little more than ten hours from Plymouth, exclusive of the stoppage at Portland, her Majesty arrived at Osborne-house at half-past seven o'clock on Thursday evening.

INAUGURATION OF THE TAMWORTH PERL STATUE.—A peculiarly interesting ceremony took place at Tamworth on Friday—the inauguration of a statue to the memory of one of the greatest of England's statesmen in the town which he had for so long a period represented, and near which he, for the greater part of his life, resided. The statue, which is in bronze, is a very striking likeness of the right hon. baronet; the size is eight feet four inches; the attitude is good, and the peculiarity of feature which characterised Sir Robert is well developed. The artist is Mr. Matthew Noble, who has certainly done the fullest justice to the great work entrusted to him. At two o'clock in the afternoon the final ceremony of inauguration took place in the open air, opposite to the statue. Sir Charles Clarke (Sir Robert's physician), made a speech, in which he said:—

By the statute, four positions were represented: his back was turned on London, on the world, on the great assembly in which he played for so many years so conspicuous a part in the House of Commons; let us hope that he has found a home in heaven. On the right of the statue was the church in which he worshipped; on the left, in the distance, was the magnificent palace which he built, and which he lived not long to inhabit; whilst, lastly, his face was directed to the district where he was born—to that county where the wealth of his father was honestly and honourably obtained.

At a *déjeuner* in the Town-hall, the memory of Sir Robert was drunk in solemn silence, and speeches were made by his sons. The young Sir Robert kindly threw open his grounds, and his house and fine gallery of pictures to the public, who eagerly availed themselves of the privilege; and in the cool evening numbers reverentially wended their way to Drayton Bassett, where Sir Robert lies buried, and tearfully they looked on his tomb.

There were twenty cases of suicide in Berlin within the first week of July.

LITERATURE.

RECENT VOLUMES OF SERMONS, AND MISCELLANEOUS RELIGIOUS WORKS.

Sermons on National Subjects, Preached in a Village Church. By CHARLES KINGSLEY, Canon of Middleham, Yorkshire, and Rector of Eversley, Hants. London: J. and J. Griffin and Co., 53, Baker-street.—We can hardly make up our mind that Mr. Kingsley is a minister of religion by Divine grace and calling. Let us be understood. We have not the faintest shade of doubt that he is a Christian man of uncommon genuineness and earnestness; nor that he has the purest and noblest purposes in the ministry; nor that he has a mind distinguished by the spirituality and fervour which are so beautiful and impressive in the religious teacher. But, looking at all his qualities, tendencies, and capabilities, we are persuaded of the truth of a remark we heard from the lips of one of his friends—"He is an artist, not a clergyman." A Christian artist, eminently, who has taken up a place in the pulpit, whence he discourses in such a manner as to make us joyful and thankful that we hear him; but leaving us sensible that this is not the man's vocation, and that he wants many essential elements of the true Teacher, in the narrow sense of pulpit teaching. How heartily we have enjoyed the greater part of this volume it would not be easy for us to say, but that with all its noble thoughts, and free, heart-earnest utterances—it is sufficient and satisfying Christian teaching, we are scarcely able to admit. It is occasionally wanting in coherent, well-developed thought, even for a village congregation; and then, again, is too vague and mystic, wanting in elucidation and illustration. That there should, also, be modes of putting truth to which we object, would naturally arise—even when in the substantial truth we are agreed—from Mr. Kingsley's theory of the kingdom of Christ and its realization in the world. He is a very high Churchman—the new school to which he belongs is strongly and unbendingly High Church—although on a theory which permits of wide comprehension and the exercise of the fullest charity. The stamp, more or less legibly, of that Church theory is on all the teaching of this book.

It is with a feeling almost approaching to affection, in spite of all our differences, that we regard Mr. Kingsley personally, and receive the warm and sincere books in which he speaks to his generation. This volume is most welcome to us; and we invite the attention of ministers, and especially the young ministry, to its contents. Pronounce it as defective as you please, in theology and scripture exposition, it has these merits—and they are first and highest in order and importance in the Christian teacher of to-day—that these sermons are not theological; that they do not debate speculative dogmas; that they do not drone on metaphysical subjects; that they are neither "doctrinal," nor "experimental," nor "practical," in the meagre sense which religious convention has given to those words: but that they are concerned with realities, that they do recognise their necessity as the basis of religious life; that they are marked by nearness to the life and experience of every man; that they have a living spirit, and are ringing with the earnest tones of profound faith and love; that they are suggestive, quickening, and strengthening; and that they call to a religion in which mental health, depth of moral feeling, strength of duty, and the consecration and union of the secular life with the spiritual, take the place which theologic creed, a "profession" of religion, and speciality of relations and observances, have too much occupied in all the churches. The following passages, from different sermons, contain the key-note to the whole volume:—

"We English have forgotten most thoroughly in these days, that Christ is our king, or even a king at all. We talk of Christ being a 'spiritual' king, and then we say that that merely means that He is king of Christian's hearts. And when any one asks what that means, it comes out, that all we mean is, that Christ has a very great influence over the hearts of believing Christians—when he can obtain it; or else that it means that He is king of a very small number of people called the elect, whom He has chosen out, but that He has absolutely nothing to do with the whole rest of the world. And then, when any one stands up with the Bible in his hand, and says, in the plain words of Scripture, 'Christ is not only the king of believers, He is the king of the whole earth; the king of the clouds and the thunder, the king of the land and the cattle, and the trees, and the corn, and to whomsoever He will He giveth them. Christ is not only the king of believers—He is the king of all—the king of the wicked, of the heathen, of those who do not believe in Him, who never heard of Him. Christ is not only the king of a few individual persons, one here and one there in every parish, but He is the king of every nation. He is the king of England, by the grace of God, just as much as Queen Victoria is, and ten thousand times more.' If a man talks in this way, people stare—think him an enthusiast—ask him what new doctrine this is, and call his words unscriptural, just because they come out of Scripture and not out of men's perversions and twistings of Scripture. Nevertheless Christ is King; really and truly King of Kings and Lord of Lords, and he will make men know it."

"Yes—we agree that the world has gone on badly enough—perhaps we think the world worse than it thinks itself, for God's Spirit has taught us to see sin, and

shame, and ruin, in many a thing which the world thinks right and reasonable. And yet—says the Christian man—although we think the world worse than any one else thinks it, and are more unhappy than any one else about all the sin, and injustice, and misery we see in it, we have the very strongest faith—we are perfectly certain—we are as sure as if we saw it coming to pass here before us, that the world will come right at last. For the Bible tells us that the Son of God is the King of the world; that He has been the master and ruler of it from the beginning. He, the Bible tells us, condescended to come down on earth and be born in the likeness of a poor man, and die on the cross for this poor world of His, that He might take away the sins of it. How dare we, who call ourselves Christians, we who have been baptised into His name, we who have tasted of His mercy, we who know the might of His love, the converting and renewing power of His Spirit—how dare we doubt that He will take away the sins of it? Ay; step by step, nation by nation, year by year, the Lord shall conquer; love and justice, and wisdom shall spread and grow; for He must reign until He hath put all enemies under His feet. He has promised to take away the sins of the world, and He is God, and cannot lie. There is the Christian's hope: let him leave infidels to say, 'The world always was bad, and it must remain so to the end;' the Christian ought to be able to answer, 'The world was bad, and is bad; but for that very reason it will not remain so to the end: for the Lord and King of the earth is boundless love, justice, goodness itself, and he will thoroughly purge his floor, and cast out of His kingdom all things that offend, and make in his good time the kingdoms of this world, the kingdoms of God and of His Christ.'

There is one sermon in this volume, entitled "The Fount of Science," preached for the Westminster Hospital, altogether more elaborate and complete than those addressed to the village congregation at Eversley. It is a truly noble production, even if not accepted as the whole truth; its philosophic thought is as solid as its faith is simple and beautiful. We can further assist our readers to a conception of this book only by saying, that the author's sermon on "The Message of the Church to the Labouring Classes," and the views brought out at the close of "Alton Locke," fairly represent the spirit and purpose of these discourses.

Tower Church Sermons. By the Rev. A. MONOD, Paris; the Rev. Dr. KRUMMACHER, Berlin; and the Rev. T. BINNEY, London. London: Jackson and Walford, St. Paul's-church-yard.—This volume has long lain by us, waiting notice; and we perhaps now refer to it after it has found its way into the hands of most of our readers. If even we cannot now serve it by recommendation, we must gratify ourselves by the expression of earnest admiration and gratitude. It contains four sermons preached in the Tower Church on the Belvedere estate, the property of Sir Culling Eardley, Bart., near Erith, in Kent. One of them was preached by Mr. Binney at the opening of the church, and the three others were preached in September of last year, at the close of the meetings of the Evangelical Alliance. Mr. Monod's discourse is entitled "St. Paul: His Christianity or his Tears;" and is founded on Acts xx. 17—38. It has the characteristic refinement and tenderness of the celebrated French preacher; but, we think, is deficient in the fresh and powerful thought which renders his "Woman"—so ably translated, and recently published, by the Rev. W. G. Barrett—lastingly valuable as well as presently charming. Dr. Krummacher preached from 1 John v. 6—8—the witness of "The Spirit, the Water, and the Blood." Its exposition of the passage is able, and its inferences and applications interesting and forcible. But the wealth of the book is contributed by Mr. Binney, who has never published discourses more to our mind than these. "The Law our Schoolmaster" is a carefully elaborated composition, written out since it was delivered in the Tower Church, and extended and altered, with a view to its affording a study of the relation of the Law to the Gospel. It is closely reasoned, takes a strong grasp of the subject, masters all its peculiarities and difficulties, and brings out the truth expressed in its theme with extraordinary power and vividness. It then exhibits its bearings on some of the forms of modern scepticism, and on other subjects now agitated within the precincts of the Church. These applications of the principles elicited are made with characteristic ingenuity, pertinence, and force. "Salvation by Fire, and Salvation in Fulness," is a glorious sermon: tasking the intellect less than the former, it yet opens new veins of thought, and moves the heart to its very depths. We cannot conceive its being heard or read without the most useful results, in giving intensity to spiritual purposes, and assisting a deeply earnest and devoted religious life. If any one who reads these lines is a stranger to the volume, let him take care to be so no longer.

The Course of Faith; or, the Practical Believer Delineated. By J. A. JAMES. London: Hamilton and Co., Paternoster-row.—The substance of this little treatise was delivered to the author's congregation, some years since, in week-day sermons. The series was suggested to the author by a similar course of sermons by Dr. Manton, from whom he professes to have received some help. The purpose of the work is stated to be, "to combine the theoretical, practical, and experimental, in the representation of personal religion."

The aspects under which Faith is presented are, Faith in general, in justification, in sanctification; its joy, its work, its victory; faith in prayer, and in hearing the word; in reference to assurance, to the blessings of this life, to affliction, to death, and to heaven. This outline is filled up in Mr. James's usual clear manner, with simple and recognised truths, imbued with his own deeply serious and earnest spirit. The general justness of the sentiments expressed, and the sincerity of the author's purpose, stay our criticism—save to express a strong conviction that the book would be much more adapted to the new class of religious readers now arising, if more strictly accurate in thought, and less diffuse and imitative of the old divines in treatment.

Voices of the Dead. By Rev. J. CUMMING, D.D. Third Edition. London: J. F. Shaw, Fetter-lane.—This seems to us decidedly one of the best and most useful works of the author. We have often freely criticised the quality and style of his volumes, and it is really a satisfaction that, in truth and fairness, we can say we find this book thoughtful, and, as a whole, refreshing. It is written often with true beauty and genuine eloquence. Dr. Cumming pays attention to the topics of the day, and introduces them pointedly and usefully into his discourses. This is a practice in which we would that many were at one with him. The character of this work is fittingly described in these sentences:—

"This volume consists mainly of Voices from ancient days, and from the lives of faithful and sainted men—especially those recorded in the eleventh chapter of the epistle to the Hebrews. They overcame through faith, and entered their rest. The records of their biographies remain for our study and profit. Their acts, and sufferings, and words of consolation, are still reverberating in the Church of Christ."

Heroes of the Bible: or, Sketches of Scripture Character. By W. S. EDWARDS. London: John Snow, Paternoster-row.—The end mainly in view in this work is to interest the young, to attract them to the study of the Bible, and to present models of excellence to their study. The spirit of the book is genial and earnest; its practical thoughts always appropriate, and often stimulating; and its style such as is generally popular and attractive. But, while it induces us greatly to respect the author, and wins us to sympathy with his purpose, we cannot overcome the feeling, that it is not, so much as it might have been, a real and individual book. It has often a strained and stilted manner; it is too laboriously fine; and it is never so calm and meditative as most of its themes would justify. Much of its contents is open to severe criticism—sometimes for exaggeration, if not entire untruth, and sometimes for ignorance and mistake. Of the former we have an instance—among scores—in the following remark on Moses:—

"The wisest of statesmen, the sublimest of poets, the cleverest of authors, the truest of historians, the most accomplished of scholars, valiant of heroes, benevolent of philanthropists, and devoutly fearing God in all, he stands like a pillar on the highway of the past, &c., &c."

In the following extract there is no real discrimination of the beauty of David's thoughts, or the perfectness of his art as a poet—it is simply bombast, and totally inappreciative and untrue to the individual character of the poets it names:—

"O ye lovers of the poet's muse! ransack, if you please, the 'Odyssey' of Homer, or the 'Paradise Lost' of Milton; the 'Faerie Queene' of Spenser, or the wild romance of Shelley; the tender words of Chaucer, or the brilliant lines of Shakespeare: but where will you find the specimens of grandeur worthy of a moment's place with David's Psalms?"

As an instance, too, of the ill-informed statements of the author, we may point out his appeal to geological facts (p. 40) in proof of the Noachian Deluge. He ought not to have touched the subject, or to have made himself acquainted with it; as it is, he has fallen into egregious error, and read totally wrong the evidence of the "modern geological discoveries" to which he appeals. We are persuaded it is our duty—it certainly is not our pleasure—to make these remarks, for Mr. Edwards may, and ought to, do better.

THE FAST CLOCK.—George III. was extremely punctual, and expected punctuality from every one. The late Lord H—k—e was the most punctual person who attended upon his Majesty. He had an appointment one day with the king at Windsor, at twelve o'clock. On passing through the hall the clock struck twelve, on which his lordship, in his rage at being half a minute too late, raised his cane and broke the glass of the clock. The king reminded him that he was a little beyond his time, which he excused as well as he could. At the next audience the king, as he entered the room, exclaimed, "H—k—e! how came you to strike the clock?" "The clock struck first, your Majesty." The king laughed heartily at the grave manner in which Lord H. justified himself, the mock solemnity of the answer adding zest to the *bon mot*.

There is at present residing in Out Rawcliffe a family of persons, consisting of father, mother, and son, addicted to the habit of smoking, who have consumed during the last thirty years the enormous amount of 14,520 oz. of tobacco, which, if calculated at 3d. per oz., and five per cent. compound interest added thereto, would amount to upwards of £300 spent in smoke.

GLEANINGS.

A new sort of fire-arms, called ladies' pistols, have made their appearance in Cincinnati, U.S.

What proof have we that Jenny Lind was married for her money? Because her husband was Gold-smith.

The present rate of emigration to the Australian gold regions from the United Kingdom is estimated at 6,000 persons per week.

In the late session, the House of Commons sat 82 days, numbering 816 hours and 42 minutes, including 61 hours after midnight. The average sitting was 7 hours 21 minutes and 14 seconds.

Dr. Newman cannot be brought up for judgment till November term. What his sentence may be it is difficult to say.

Lord Strathmore is rehabilitating Glamis Castle, in Forfarshire, the traditional seat, at least, of the first Lord Glamis—Macbeth.

The ex-Queen of the French and family left Plymouth on Saturday, on board the "Isabella Segunda," in order to proceed to Madrid, on a visit to the Queen of Spain.

The Presbyterian colony of Otago, and the Episcopalian colony of Canterbury, in New Zealand, have ceased to be either the one or the other. The experiment, so far as sectarian exclusiveness is concerned, have utterly failed.

St. Louis, a city of but twenty years' standing, has now a "hair-cutting saloon" one hundred and sixty feet long by seventy wide, with a floor of white marble, warm and cold baths, and luxuries of various kinds.

In the Isle of Man, owing to the duty on tea being only 1s. per pound, as it ought to be in England, persons can purchase their black tea at 2s. per pound, and green at 3d. per ounce. Brown sugar, paying a duty of only 1s. per cwt., can be bought at 2d. and 3d. per pound.

A clerk was assisting a clergyman to robe, before the service commenced, and said to him, "Please, sir, I'm deaf." "Indeed, my good man," says the curate, "then how do you manage to follow me during the service?" "Why, sir," says the clerk, "I look up, and when you shuts your mouth I opens mine."

During the time the late Sir Robert Peel was Premier, Lady Jane Peel was in the habit of pasting all the articles which appeared in the newspapers against him on a screen. "Well," replied the listener, "there is nothing very singular in that—it is but the duty of every good wife to screen her husband's faults."

A NICK POINT.—A letter was to be posted which weighed under an ounce. Two stamps were accordingly affixed, by which the weight of the letter was raised beyond the ounce; and it was, accordingly, taxed double postage for a second ounce, or fourpence. Ought the Post-office to charge fourpence for carrying two of its own stamps? The fact is in our own experience.—*Bury Post.*

COOL!—A Glasgow merchant, an Irishman, was lately accosted in his counting-house by a countryman who needed charity. Money having been given to him, he said, "You haven't got such a thing as a pair of old trousers, have you?" "No, my man," said the merchant; "I don't keep my wardrobe in my counting-house." "Where do you live," rejoined Pat, "and I'll call in the morning for the old pair you've got on?"

We have already noticed, that at the West Riding nomination Mr. Denison's speech excited more cheering on Mr. Cobden's side than his own. This was accompanied with cries of "Come over here, Mr. Denison!" which was wound up (says the *Bradford Observer*) by a final and touching appeal from a home-spoken Yorkshireman, who uttered a coaxing, long-drawn, and lingering—"Co-o-o-me!"

TO MAKE WATER COLD FOR SUMMER.—The following is a simple method of rendering water almost as cold as ice. Let the jar, pitcher, or vessel, used for water, be surrounded with one or more folds of coarse cotton, to be constantly wet. The evaporation of the water will carry off the heat from the inside, and reduce it to a freezing point. In India, and other tropical climates, where ice cannot be produced, this is common.

TRUE COURAGE.—A respectable tradesman, with a large family, having sustained a serious loss of property by the failure of some relations for whom he had become security, was asked by a friend (after he had pulled through his liabilities) what means he had adopted to surmount difficulties which would have crushed the spirit and damped the energies of ninety-nine out of a hundred. "By two very simple expedients," was the reply; "one was to sell my horse and gig, and the other to buy two new aprons."

A HINT.—A parson who could better preach patience than practise it, was always irritated when he found his grandchildren in his study. One day one of these little children stood by his mother's side, and she was speaking to him of heaven. "Ma," said he, "I don't want to go to heaven." "Don't want to go to heaven, my son?" "No, ma, I'm sure I don't." "Why not, my son?" "Why, grandpa will be there, won't he?" "Why, yes, I hope he will." "Well, just as soon as he sees us, he will come scolding along, and say, 'Whew, whew! what are these boys here for?' I don't want to go to heaven if grandpa is going there."

A "GREAT FACT" FOR THE TOTAL LECTURERS.—"We can prove," says Baron Liebig, "with mathematical certainty that as much flour or meal as can lie on the point of a table knife is more nutritious than five measures (about eight or ten quarts!) of the best Bavarian beer; that a person who is able daily to consume that amount of beer obtains from it in a whole year, in the most favourable case, exactly the amount of nutritive constituents which is contained in a five pound loaf of bread, or three pounds of flesh."—*Letters on Chemistry.*

PUBLISHING THE Banns.—On Sabbath week, a somewhat curious circumstance took place in Meigs parish church, near Dundee. The preacher, after proclaiming the banns of matrimony between a young couple, concluded by saying, "If there be any objections, they can now be stated." A fashionable youth, an old admirer of the intended bride, noticing the eyes

of a portion of the congregation fixed upon him, rose up and exclaimed, "I have no objections, for my own part!" to the astonishment of all about him, and resumed his seat as if he had done a mere formal piece of business.

NUMBER OF DAYS THE DIFFERENT WINDS BLOW IN THE COURSE OF A YEAR.—From an average of ten years, of the register kept by order of the Royal Society, it appears that at London the winds blow in the following order:—

Winds.	Days.
South-west	113
North-east	86
North-west	86
West	83
South-east	33
East	26
South	18
North	16
	365

It appears from the same register that the south-west wind blows, at an average, more frequently than other wind during every month of the year, and that it blows longest in July and August; that the north-east blows most constantly during January, March, April, May, and June, and most seldom during February, July, September, and December; and that the north-west wind blows oftener from November to March, and more seldom during September and October, than any other months.

BIRTHS.

July 21, the wife of the Rev. JOHN BROWNE, of Wrentham, Suffolk, of a daughter.

July 23, at Newbury, the wife of the Rev. JOSEPH DREW, of a son.

July 23, at No. 4, Clarence-place, Stockwell, Mrs. W. C. WINTERBOTTOM, of a son.

July 23, at Clapham-park, Mrs. J. B. WHITE, jun., of a still-born child.

July 24, at Teignmouth, Devon, Mrs. EARLAND CRIDDLE, of a daughter.

July 24, Mrs. JAMES WHITTINGHAM, of Whitechurch, Salop, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

July 13, at Mount Zion Chapel, Sheffield, by the Rev. D. Loxton, the Rev. HENRY LEE, of Gainsborough, to MARY ANN, only daughter of the late J. BROWN, of Sheffield.

July 21, at Angel street Chapel, Worcester, by the Rev. Dr. Redford, Mr. JAMES BUTTERWORTH, of Birmingham, fourth son of the late James Butterworth, Esq., of Evesham, to FANNY, third daughter of Mr. C. MARTIN, of the former place.

July 22, at Tutill-stairs Chapel, Newcastle, by the Rev. J. Angus, M.A., of Stepney College, WILLIAM, eldest son of Mr. T. PORTER, of Leicester, to CHARLOTTE JANE, youngest daughter of Mr. J. ANGUS, of Gateshead-on-Tyne.

July 23, at the Baptist Chapel, Canterbury, by the Rev. Charles Kirtland, Mr. J. J. WOODHAM, of Chatham, to ELIZABETH, youngest daughter of Mr. E. BARBER, Northgate, Canterbury.

July 25, at the Baptist Chapel, Eynsford, Kent, by the Rev. J. Whitmore, Mr. JOHN BOOKER to Miss E. NEWMAN.

July 26, at the Independent Chapel, Evesham, by the Rev. B. W. Evans, Mr. WILLIAM THOMAS PENSERETH to Miss JANE ROBERTS; both of Evesham.

July 27, at the Registrar's Office, Leicester, Mr. MANNING, High-street, to Miss COCKSHAW, Newtown-street.

DEATHS.

July 8, Mr. JAMES BIRCHMILL, Millstone-lane, Leicester, in his 56th year.

July 17, ANN, wife of J. COPLAND, M.D., F.R.S., of Old Burlington-street, Bond-street.

July 17, at Stockwell, in his 72nd year, CHARLES HOOPER, Esq., formerly of Lloyd's.

July 17, at Kettering, in the 75th year of his age, Mr. WILLIAM ROBERTS.

July 18, aged 79, SARAH JENNINGS, of Scarborough, a member of the Society of Friends. She was the first individual in Scarborough who signed the total-abstinence pledge; and, consequently, had the honour of laying the foundation of a society which, in seventeen years, has so progressed as to number about one-tenth of the inhabitants.

July 21, at Tetworth, Oxon, SARAH, relict of the late E. SHAMPTON, Esq., aged 65 years.

July 21, at New Hillingdon, Uxbridge, aged 59 years, THOMAS BRADLEY, LL.D.

July 22, aged 40, MARY, the wife of Mr. E. B. SOUTHWELL, of Bridgford.

July 23, in his 75th year, Mr. SAMUEL JAMES BUTTON, of Raquet-court, Fleet-street.

July 23, at an advanced age, Mr. WILLIAM TOWNSEND, well known as the oldest servant of her Majesty.

July 28, at Richmond, aged 55, JOHN MAXIMILIAN WREB, Esq., of Upper Stamford-street and Hibernia Chambers, London-bridge.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

CITY, TUESDAY EVENING.

The English Funds have been drooping during the past week, but, towards the end of it somewhat revived. Both Bank and India Stock continue in demand, and scarce. The Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents. seem to be slightly gaining upon Consols; the former having been done at 105—marking a difference in price between the two of nearly 3½ per cent. The premium on Exchange Bills continues the same.

Money has continued in demand, though without any alteration in the rate of discount. The Bank of England returns, lately published, exhibit some changes of importance. Its note circulation has increased, whilst the stock of bullion has decreased, and, in other respects, an increased demand for money is shown. The imports and exports of bullion and specie have, during the past week, been more nearly alike than for many weeks past. The receipts have been to the extent of about 330,000.

In the Foreign Market, the transactions have not been extensive, though most of the current stocks are heavy, in consequence of the want of animation in the Consol Market. Peruvian Bonds, both Active and Deferred, have experienced a fall of more than 5 per cent.; the former having declined to 99, and the latter to 59. A reaction has since occurred, and, after being at 103, the Active close at 101 to 103, while the Deferred, after touching 61½, close at 60 to 62. It is understood

that the Peruvian Government decline to purchase the Active Stock in the market when the price is above par, and intend to determine by lot the numbers of the Bonds to be paid off at par upon every periodical application of the sinking-fund. The last mail from America brought a newspaper statement to the effect that the Government of the United States have determined not to recognise the islands of Lobos as forming part of the territory of the Peruvian Republic; and that instructions had been issued to the officers of the United States Navy, requiring them to protect all American vessels loading guano at the islands in question. Both Spanish and Portuguese Stocks are heavy; but, in common with all the others, the business done has been too trifling to require remark. Dutch, Russian, and Danish Bonds have been firm, and Sardinian in some request. To-day's quotations are as follows:—

Austrian Five per Cent. Scrip, 6 pm.; Austrian Five per Cent. Old Bonds, 82½ (exchange fixed at 10 florins per £.); Belgian Four-and-a-Half per Cent., 96; Brazilian Old Fives, 101½; Ditto, Small, —; Chilean Threes, 70 7¼; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cent., 63½; Ditto, Four per Cent. Certificates, 97½; Equador Bonds, 41; Granada, One-and-a-Half per Cent., ex. December 1849 coupon, 21½; Ditto, Deferred, 91½; Mexican Old Bonds, for Ac. —; Ditto, New Three per Cent., 25½; Portuguese Five per Cent. (Brazilian Guarantee), 100½; Ditto, Converted Fours, 87½ & 87½; Peruvian Actives, —; Ditto, Deferred Three per Cent., 63; Sardinian Five per Cent., 94½; Russian Five per Cent., 120; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cent., 104; Sardinian Five per Cent., 94½; Spanish Old Three per Cent., 48½; Ditto, New Deferred Three per Cent., 22½; Ditto, Committee's Certificates, 3 per Cent.; Passive Bonds, —; Venezuelan Three-and-a-Half per Cent., —.

PROGRESS OF THE STOCKS:—

	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday.	Sat.	Monday.	Tues.
3 per Ct. Cons.	100½	100½	100½	100½	100½	100½
Cons. for Act.	100½	100½	100½	100½	100½	100½
3 per Ct. Red.	101½	101½	101½	101½	101½	101½
New 3½ per Ct.	104½	104½	104½	104½	104½	104½
Annuities...	104½	104½	104½	104½	104½	104½
India Stock	229½	229½	229½	229½	229½	229½
Bank Stock	72 pm.	72 pm.	72 pm.	72 pm.	72 pm.	72 pm.
Excheq. Bills	92 pm.	92 pm.	92 pm.	92 pm.	92 pm.	92 pm.
India Bonds	15-16	15-16	15-16	15-16	15-16	15-16
Long Annuity	6 15-16	6 15-16	6 15-16	6 15-16	6 15-16	6 15-16

The Railway Share Market has been steady, but must be considered as heavy at current prices. A decline of about 30s. has occurred in Brighton stock. Lancashire and Yorkshire have fallen in about the same proportion; while both North Western and Great Western are from 10s. to £1 lower. The transactions in French Shares have been few, and no material change in prices has occurred. The following are to-day's prices:—

Aberdeen, 20½; Birkenhead, Lancashire, and Chgs. June, 81 8½; Bristol and Exeter, 104 10½; Caledonian, 42½; Chester and Holyhead, 23½; Dublin and Belfast, 6 4; Eastern Counties, 11 1½; East Lancashire, 19½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 67 69; Great Northern, 84½; Great Western, 103½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 84 8½; London and Blackwall, 8½; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 107½; London and North Western, 107 108; London and South Western, 98½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 33½; Midland, 74½; Norfolk, 44 46; North British, 32½; North Staffordshire, 5 4½; North Western, —; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 25 25½; South Eastern, 74½; South Wales, 40½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 75½; York and North Midland, 52 53. FOREIGN—Central France, —; East Indian, 7 7½; Namur and Liege, 61 71; Northern of France, 25½; Orleans and Bordeaux, —; Paris and Orleans, 55 7; Paris and Rouen, 36½ 37½; Rouen and Havre, 14 14½.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

The highest prices are given.

BRITISH.	Price.	FOREIGN.	Price.
Consols	100½	Brazil	101½
Do. Account	100½	Equador	41
3 per Cent. Reduced	101½	Dutch 4 per cent.	97½
3½ New	104½	French 5 per cent.	71 50
Long Annuities	6 15-16	Granada	91
Bank Stock	232 30½	Mexican 3 per cent. new	25½
India Stock	229½	Portuguese	37½
Exchequer Bills	72 pm.	Russian 4½	19½
June	92 pm.	Spanish 5 per cent.	48½
India Bonds	15-16	Ditto 3 per cent.	21½
		Ditto Passive	6

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 42, for the week ending on Saturday, the 17th day of July, 1852.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	35,659,110	Government Debt	11,015,100
		Other Securities	8,944,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion	21,625,735
		Silver Bullion	23,375
	235,659,110		235,659,110

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	14,553,000	Government Securities (including Dead Weight Annuity)	13,979,616
Reserve	3,190,478	Other Securities	10,671,902
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts)	3,077,670	Notes	11,911,375
Other Deposits	14,715,088	Gold and Silver Coin	329,568
Seven-day and other Bills	1,356,025		
	236,892,461		236,892,461

Dated the 22nd day of July, 1852.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

THE GAZETTE.

Friday, July 24.

The following buildings are certified as pious duly registered for solemnising marriages pursuant to an act of the 8th and 7th William IV. c. 85:

The Wesleyan Methodist chapel, Brigham, Cumberland.
St. Catherine's chapel, Nilton, Isle of Wight.

BANKRUPTS.

ADLIS, HENRY, ONIONS, WILLIAM, and LLOYD, EDMUND, Gloucester, vinegar manufacturers, August 3, 31: solicitors, Mr. Wilkes, Gloucester, and Mr. Bevan, Bristol.

CLARK, GEORGE, Old-street, St. Luke's, draper, July 23, September 2, Basinghall-street: solicitor, Messrs. Ashurst, Old Jewry.

GURNEY, HENRY, Pittfield-street, Wexham, Middlesbrough, July 31, September 8: solicitor, Mr. Patten, Ely-place.

LISTER, THOMAS, jun., Long Preston, Yorkshire, cotton spinner, August 3, 31: solicitor, Mr. Harle, Leeds.

RAMPOLD, JOHN, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, toymen, August 3, September 3: solicitors, Mr. Hoyle, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; and Messrs. Crooby and Compton, Old Jewry.

ROGERS, CHARLES, Camborne, Cornwall, draper, August 4 and 24: solicitors, Messrs. Sole and Co., Aldermanbury; and Mr. Stogdon, Exeter.

SOUTH SEQUESTERS.

BRUCE, EDWARD WILSON, Edinburgh, hat manufacturer, July 28, August 25.

HOW, WALTER PRACOCK, Dundee, ironmonger, July 31, August 28.

PEARSON, HARRY, Glasgow, hotel keeper, July 28, August 30.

DIVIDENDS.

Richard Hansell Bell, South Shields, Durham, paper manufacturer, first div. of 5s. 6d. July 24, and any subsequent Saturday, at Mr. Wakley's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne—Errington Bell, South Shields, Durham, paper manufacturer, first div. of 9d. July 24, and any subsequent Saturday, at Mr. Wakley's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne—William Croodson, Wigan, Lancashire, iron merchant, first div. of 1s. 0d. August 3, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Frazer's, Manchester—Dickenson Brothers and Hodgson, Liverpool, merchants, third div. of 3s. 16d. July 19, and any subsequent Monday, at Mr. Bird's, Liverpool—Henry Hayman, Ottery St. Mary, Devonshire, apothecary, first div. of 6d. any Tuesday after July 27, at Mr. Hirtzel's, Exeter—Constantine Philipps Henvill, Seaton Mill, Dorsetshire, miller, first div. of 6s. 1d. any Tuesday, at Mr. Hirtzel's, Exeter—James Ogle Holmes and Young Lawson Marshall, Sunderland, Durham, timber merchants, first div. of 3s. 4d. July 24, and any subsequent Saturday, at Mr. Baker's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne—Joseph Nicholson, Jenkin Cragg, Westmoreland, drover, first dividend of 14s. July 24, and any subsequent Saturday, at Mr. Wakley's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne—Oocleshead and Cummins, Liverpool, commission agents, first div. of 6s. 8d. July 19, and any subsequent Monday, at Mr. Bird's, Liverpool—James Potter, Birmingham, mill manufacturer, first div. of 4s. any Thursday before August 18, at Mr. Whitmore's, Birmingham—Christopher Steadman, and Charles Siddall Bakewell, Manchester, joiners, first div. of 3s. 6d. any Tuesday, at Mr. Mackenzie's, Manchester—Christopher Steadman, Manchester, joiner, first div. of 8s. 6d. any Tuesday, at Mr. Mackenzie's, Manchester—John Fox Taylor, Wigan, Lancashire, cotton spinner, final div. of 8d. August 3 and any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Frazer's, Manchester—Michael Thomas Stacy Welsh, Romford, Essex, linen draper, first div. of 3s. 10d. July 24 and three subsequent Saturdays, at Mr. Edwards', Sambrook-court—Edward Wickins, Faversham, Kent, linen draper, first div. of 6s. July 24 and three subsequent Saturdays, at Mr. Edwards', Sambrook-court.

Tuesday, July 27.

BANKRUPTS.

BRANSON, MACKNESS, Stratford, Essex, stationer, August 5 and September 6: solicitor, Mr. Duffield, Devonshire-street, City, and Coleman-street, Essex.

BURMAN, WILLIAM, Birmingham, brickmaker, August 9 and 30: solicitor, Mr. East, Birmingham.

DAVIES, JAMES BURROWS, Liverpool, provision merchant, August 5 and September 9: solicitor, Mr. Yates, jun., Liverpool.

GIBSON, DAVID, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, grocer, August 3 and September 3: solicitors, Messrs. Starny and Co., Philpot-lane, City; and Mr. Bownes, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

LEE, JOHN, Brooks-mews, Gloucester-place, Paddington, cab proprietor, August 5 and September 6: solicitors, Messrs. Young and Son, Mark-lane.

SWIFT, JOHN, Stately, Derbyshire, grocer, August 14 and October 9: solicitors, Messrs. Hoole and Yeomans, Sheffield.

SOUTH SEQUESTERS.

CUNNINGHAM, PATRICK, and COLLINS, PATRICK, Glasgow, contractors, July 30, August 20.

LOVE, HENRY FREDERICK, Edinburgh, comedian, July 29, August 19.

O'NEIL, JOHN, Glasgow, contractor, July 30, August 20.

DIVIDENDS.

Joseph Cerrito, Minez-lane, merchant, first div. of 2s. 3d. July 31, and subsequent Saturday, at Mr. Groom's, Abchurch-lane—Eden Clark and Henry Bleasley, Choriton-upon-Medlock, Lancashire, ironmongers, first div. of 2s. 4d. August 3, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Frazer's, Manchester—John Cuff, Manchester, hotel keeper, first div. of 2s. 6d. August 3, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Frazer's, Manchester—Joseph Cundell, Old Bond-street, publisher, first dividend of 2s. 3d. July 29, and three subsequent Thursdays, at Mr. Stansfield's, Basinghall-street—Robert Gibson, York, ironmonger, second div. of 10d., and 1st and 2nd div. of 1s. 10d. July 29, and any subsequent Thursday, at Mr. Freeman's, Leeds—William Daniel Goodvee, Wimbome Minister, common brewer, third div. of 1s. July 31, and subsequent Saturday, at Mr. Groom's, Abchurch-lane—Samuel Haynes, London-street, Paddington, wheelwright, first div. of 1s. 8d. July 29, and three subsequent Thursdays, at Mr. Stansfield's, Basinghall-street—George Moon, Borrowby, North Riding of Yorkshire, corn miller, first div. of 2s. 6d. July 29, and any subsequent Thursday, at Mr. Stansfield's, Basinghall-street—Joseph Sheldford, Standon, Hertfordshire, butcher, third div. of 8d. 6d. July 29, and three subsequent Thursdays, at Mr. Stansfield's, Basinghall-street—Joseph Turpin, Eastbourne, draper, first div. of 1s. 10d. on new proofs, July 31, and subsequent Saturday, at Mr. Groom's, Abchurch-lane—Christopher Ware, York, saddler, first div. of 5s. on new proofs, July 29, and any subsequent Thursday, at Mr. Freeman's, Leeds.

MARKETS.

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, July 28th.

From our own grating districts, the arrivals of beasts were on the increase. Those from Lincolnshire and Norfolk were tolerably good in quality; but those from other parts of England were by no means first-rate. The attendance of buyers was not so large, considering the small amount of business doing in Newgate and Leadenhall, yet the very primest Scotch sold at prices equal to those obtained last week; viz., 3s. 8d. to 3s. 10d. per 5lbs. All other breeds, especially the heavy short-horns, moved off slowly, at in most transactions, a decline in value of 2d. per 5lbs. With most breeds of sheep we were extensively supplied, both as to number and quality. Notwithstanding that the demand for this description of stock was less active than on Monday last, no actual decline took place in the prices, the primest old Downs having realized 3s. 10d. to 4s. per 5lbs., and a fair clearance was effected. We had a steady demand for Lambs, the supply of which was good, at full quotations; viz., 4s. 4d. to 5s. 2d. per 5lbs. The few prime Calves on offer sold at previous rates; but foreign qualities of Veal—which formed two-thirds of the supply—gave way quite 2d. per

5lbs. Pigs were in full average supply, and heavy demand, at unaltered current rates.

Price per stone of 14lbs. (sinking the offal)

Beef..... 3s. 8d. to 4s. 10d. Pork..... 2s. 8d. to 3s. 8d.

Mutton..... 3s. 10d. to 4s. 0d. Small Pork..... 2s. 8d. to 3s. 8d.

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.

Beasts..... 1310 Sheep..... 2400 Calves..... 384 Pigs..... 580

Friday..... 1310 Sheep..... 2400 Calves..... 384 Pigs..... 580

Monday..... 3,868 Sheep..... 23,470 Calves..... 381 Pigs..... 580

NEWGATE and LEADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, July 28.

Owing to the prevailing hot weather, very limited supplies of each kind of meat have been on sale in these markets. Good clearances have been easily effected, at very full prices.

For 5lbs. by the carcase.

Inf. Mutton 2s. 8d. to 3s. 10d. Mid. ditto..... 3 0 3 6

Prime large 3 10 3 0 Prime ditto..... 3 8 3 10

Prime small 3 2 3 4 Veal..... 2 6 3 8

Large Pork 3 6 3 0 Small Pork..... 3 2 3 6

Lambs..... 4s. 2d. to 5s. 0d.

MARK LANE, MONDAY, July 28th.

The supply of English Wheat from the farmers was fair today, and sold more readily at last Monday's prices. With Foreign Wheat and American Flour we were well supplied, and they both went off slowly at former rates. Barley, Beans, and Peas dull, and 1s. to 2s. per qr. cheaper. The arrivals of Oats having increased with two or three cargoes from Archangel, dealers purchased very cautiously, although sellers submitted to a reduction of 6d. to 1s. per qr. on last Monday's quotations. In Linseed Cake, little doing. The weather is fine to-day, but yesterday we had a severe thunder storm, with heavy rain. The current prices are under:—

Wheat..... 4s. 2d. to 5s. 0d.

Barley..... 3s. 8d. to 4s. 0d.

Beans..... 3s. 10d. to 4s. 0d.

Peas..... 3s. 8d. to 4s. 0d.

Oats..... 2s. 8d. to 3s. 0d.

Linseed Cake..... 2s. 8d. to 3s. 0d.

Wheat..... 4s. 2d. to 5s. 0d.

Barley..... 3s. 8d. to 4s. 0d.

Beans..... 3s. 10d. to 4s. 0d.

Peas..... 3s. 8d. to 4s. 0d.

Oats..... 2s. 8d. to 3s. 0d.

Linseed Cake..... 2s. 8d. to 3s. 0d.

Wheat..... 4s. 2d. to 5s. 0d.

Barley..... 3s. 8d. to 4s. 0d.

Beans..... 3s. 10d. to 4s. 0d.

Peas..... 3s. 8d. to 4s. 0d.

Oats..... 2s. 8d. to 3s. 0d.

Linseed Cake..... 2s. 8d. to 3s. 0d.

Wheat..... 4s. 2d. to 5s. 0d.

Barley..... 3s. 8d. to 4s. 0d.

Beans..... 3s. 10d. to 4s. 0d.

Peas..... 3s. 8d. to 4s. 0d.

Oats..... 2s. 8d. to 3s. 0d.

Linseed Cake..... 2s. 8d. to 3s. 0d.

Wheat..... 4s. 2d. to 5s. 0d.

Barley..... 3s. 8d. to 4s. 0d.

Beans..... 3s. 10d. to 4s. 0d.

Peas..... 3s. 8d. to 4s. 0d.

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Peas..... 3s. 8d. to 4s. 0d.

Oats..... 2s. 8d. to 3s. 0d.

Linseed Cake..... 2s. 8d. to 3s. 0d.

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Beans..... 3s. 10d. to 4s. 0d.

Peas..... 3s. 8d. to 4s. 0d.

Oats..... 2s. 8d. to 3s. 0d.

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Beans..... 3s. 10d. to 4s. 0d.

Peas..... 3s. 8d. to 4s. 0d.

Oats..... 2s. 8d. to 3s. 0d.

contracts have been entered into for delivery during the last three months at 38s. 6d. per cwt. Town Tallow, 38s. 6d. per cwt. net cash. Rough fat, 2s. 1d. per 5lbs.

Particulars of Tallow.

1848. 1849. 1850. 1851. 1852.

Stock this day..... 6,170 24,640 28,330 23,850 23,373

Price of Y.U..... 44s. 6d. 46s. 6d. 48s. 6d. 47s. 6d. 47s. 6d.

Delivery, 1st week..... 44s. 6d. 46s. 6d. 48s. 6d. 47s. 6d. 47s. 6d.

Do. from 1st June..... 44s. 6d. 46s. 6d. 48s. 6d. 47s. 6d. 47s. 6d.

Arrived last week..... 44s. 6d. 46s. 6d. 48s. 6d. 47s. 6d. 47s. 6d.

Do. from 1st June..... 44s. 6d. 46s. 6d. 48s. 6d. 47s. 6d. 47s. 6d.

Price of Town..... 44s. 6d. 46s. 6d. 48s. 6d. 47s. 6d. 47s. 6d.

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Price of Town..... 44s. 6d. 46s. 6d. 48s. 6d. 47s. 6d. 47s. 6d.

Price of Y.U..... 44s. 6d. 46s. 6d. 48s. 6d. 47s. 6d. 47s. 6d.

Delivery, 1st week..... 44s. 6d. 46s. 6d. 48s. 6d. 47s. 6d. 47s. 6d.

Do. from 1st June..... 44s. 6d. 46s. 6d. 48s. 6d. 47s. 6d. 47s. 6d.

Arrived last week..... 44s. 6d. 46s. 6d. 48s. 6d. 47s. 6d. 47s. 6

doubt, however, that the invalid public will ultimately well pay him for his outlay.

HALE'S SCORBUTIC DROPS: a sure Cure for Scurvy, Bad Legs, and all Impurities of the Blood. "Their effects in purifying the blood are all but miraculous."

This medicine is generally admitted to be the most certain purifier of the blood of any as yet discovered, a remarkable change in the appearance—from a death-like paleness to the rosy hue of health—taking place within a very short time. Price 2s. 9d. each bottle, and in pint bottles, containing nearly six 2s. 9d. bottles, for 11s., patent duty included. The following letter must convince every one of the safe, speedy, and truly wonderful effects of these drops.

This important letter is sent to Mr. Halse by Mr. Matthew, a highly respectable farmer, of the parish of Brent, Devon:—

"Brent, March 1st, 1842.

"Dear Sir,—I consider it a duty incumbent on me to state to the public the invaluable properties of your Scorbatic Drops. I may truly say, that I never could have believed such a powerful anti-scorbatic medicine to be in the possession of any one, had I not experienced its wonderful effects. Why is it that so many families are troubled with scorbatic eruptions, when such a purifier of the blood, as your medicine decidedly is, is within the reach of almost everyone? The answer is evident—because you have not given it that publicity which it is your duty to do; and this is my principal reason for now writing to you, that you may make the particulars of the case public. Your modesty, Sir, ought not to overcome your duty to your fellow-creatures; therefore I trust, for the benefit of mankind, that you will give this letter as much publicity as possible. You remember, when I first applied to you, that I was almost out of hopes of receiving any benefit for my poor suffering child, for I believe that I informed you that I had been trying all but everything in order to give my child some ease, but day by day she continued to get worse, until at length all strength left her, and she was no longer able to walk; her body and head were covered all over with scorbatic eruptions; her appetite had vanished; the eruptions would itch in such a dreadful manner that she would roll herself in agonies on the ground; and she could get no sleep whatever by night. Immediately you saw her, you told me you were certain your Scorbatic Drops would cure her. I paid but little attention to your statement, as I had tried so many things in vain; but hearing of some wonderful cures made by you, I was determined to give your drops a trial; and, fortunately for me, I did so. Before she had taken one bottle of them all the itching ceased, her appetite returned, and she enjoyed sound and refreshing sleep. By the time she had taken the second bottle, her skin was as fair as any person's, the use of her limbs was restored to her; and, I thank God, her health is now as good or better than it ever was.

"Why, Sir, do you not make the case of Thomas Rolins public? I repeat, it is your duty to do so. When he first commenced taking your drops, he had not a sound inch of flesh in him; his body was literally covered with large running wounds; and a celebrated physician of Plymouth, who examined him, said, 'he never saw a man in such a condition in all his life.' I have lately seen him, and he informs me that he has but one wound left, which is less than the size of half a crown, and which is healing fast. He certainly looks like another man altogether. He told me that your Family Pills quickly restored his digestive powers, and gave him good refreshing rest at night. He would have been a dead man by this time if you had not taken him in hand. Sincerely wishing you every success, allow me to remain, dear Sir, yours respectfully,

"WILLIAM MATTHEWS."

"Holt, near Wimbourne, May 31, 1845."

"To the Proprietor of Halse's Scorbatic Drops."

"Sir,—It is due to you to state the astonishing cure your valuable medicine has caused to my wife. About five years since an eruption appeared in various parts of the body; she applied to various medical gentlemen without deriving the least benefit; the disorder continued to increase, and latterly to a very frightful extent, her body being covered with painful, itching, unsightly sores. About six months since I providentially saw the advertisement of Halse's Scorbatic Drops, in the *Salisbury Journal*. I determined that my wife should give your medicine a trial, and accordingly purchased a bottle of your Drops of Mr. Wheaton, your agent at Ringwood, and I have not words to express my opinion of the medicine, but in the course of a fortnight she was perfectly cured, having taken two bottles of the Drops and one box of Pills. Six months have now elapsed, and she has had no return of the complaint.

"A neighbour of mine, Mr. John Sheers, yeoman, of Holt, has a child eighteen months of age, which, since it had been four months old, had its head and face completely covered with sores, causing itself and mother many sleepless nights. Now, as I was a witness of the truly wonderful effects of your inestimable medicine in my wife's case, I recommended it to my neighbour, and, after some persuasion, he purchased a bottle. He gave it to his child. The effect was miraculous, for in less than three weeks the child was perfectly cured. Truly, Halse's Scorbatic Drops is a wonderful medicine, and I am convinced that no one would be afflicted with the Scurvy if they knew its value.

"I have recommended these Drops to many others in my neighbourhood; a statement of their cases, if you wish, I will forward another time. With the greatest respect,

"I remain, your obedient and obliged servant,

"STEPHEN CULL."

Halse's Scorbatic Drops are sold in bottles at 2s. 9d., and in pint bottles, containing nearly six 2s. 9d. bottles, for 11s.

Wholesale and Retail London Agents:—Barelay and Sons, Farringdon-street; C. King, 41, Carter-street, Walworth; Edwards, St. Paul's; Butler and Harding, 4, Cheapside; Sutton and Co., Bow Churchyard; Newbury, St. Paul's; Johnston, 68, Cornhill; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Prout, 259, Strand; Hannay and Co., 65, Oxford-street.

TO EMIGRANTS!

The following GUTTA PERCHA ARTICLES will be found of great value to Emigrants, especially such as are proceeding to the

GOLD DIGGINGS.

GUTTA PERCHA LINING FOR BOXES.
BUCKETS. FLASKS.
DRINKING MUGS. WASHING BOWLS.
LIFE BUOYS. STYHONS.

GUTTA PERCHA TUBING.
SUCTIONS FOR PUMPS. CARBOYS FOR GUN-POWDER.
JUGS. MINERS' CAPS.

SOLES FOR BOOTS AND SHOES.

TO KEEP THE FEET DRY is of the utmost importance to the Emigrant. This may be secured by the use of Gutta Percha Soles, which are perfectly Waterproof, Cheaper, and more durable than leather. They can be put on with ease by any one. This cannot be too extensively known amongst Australian Emigrants, as it is now difficult to find a shoemaker in that country.

GOLD WASHING VESSELS, OF EVERY VARIETY OF SHAPE, MAY BE HAD TO ORDER.

Emigrants for Lining Boxes with Gutta Percha to preserve the contents from injury by sea water, and on Soles of Boots and Shoes, &c., may be had application to any of the Gutta Percha Company's

GUTTA PERCHA COMPANY,
PATENTERS,
1, WHARF-ROAD, CITY-ROAD, LONDON,



WATCHES! WATCHES! WATCHES!

SAVE 50 PER CENT. by PURCHASING YOUR WATCHES DIRECT from the MANUFACTURER, at the WHOLESALE TRADE PRICE.

Warranted Gold Watches, extra Jewelled, with all the recent improvements . . . £3 15 0 each.
The same movements, in Silver Cases. 2 0 0 "
Handsome Morocco Cases for same. 0 2 0 "

Every other description of Watch in the same proportion. Sent free to any part of the Kingdom upon receipt of 1s. extra.

Duplex and other Watches practically repaired and put in order at trade prices,

AT

DANIEL ELLIOTT HEDGER'S

WHOLESALE WATCH MANUFACTORY,

27, CITY-ROAD (Near FINSBURY-SQUARE), LONDON.

Emigrants supplied with Watches suitable for Australia. Merchants, Captains, and the Trade supplied, in any quantities, on very favourable terms.

THE PARIS CHOCOLATE COMPANY.

DISTINGUISHED BY THE PATRONAGE OF HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN,

And the unanimous award of both

"COUNCIL" AND "PRIZE MEDALS" AT THE GREAT EXHIBITION OF 1851.

Manufacturers of

BREAKFAST CHOCOLATE, BONBONS, FRENCH SYRUPS, AND CONFECTIONERY.

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